COLLECTOR

EDUCATION

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7-8, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

Nicaragua

On Talks

Ortega Offers Contras Indirect

Negotiations

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — In a step that could lead to a breakthrough in the

Nicaraguan conflict, the Sandinist government has announced that it

s prepared to negotiate indirectly with rebel leaders on a cease-fire. [President Daniel Ortega Saave-dra asked Cardinal Miguel Obando

y Bravo on Friday to act as intermediary, Agence France-Presse re-ported from Managua, The cardi-nal, who is archbishop of Managua

Leftist guerrillas reject a uni-lateral cease-fire declared in

and an outspoken critic of the leftist government, accepted.]

Leaders of the Nicaraguan re-

bels, or contras, had said earlier

Friday that the offer was a trick

and one guerrilla chief called it un-

acceptable.
"We are going to negotiate a cease-fire through an intermediary," Mr. Ortega said Thursday at a

[While asserting that the move was a victory for the contras, rebel

leaders in Honduras predicted that

Mr. Ortega would choose an inter-

mediary unacceptable to them and

would use the offer to consolidate

(Adolfo Calero, one of the six top

contra leaders, said: "Personally,"

can say now that what Ortega said

was unacceptable." He added, "It

smells bad to us." But he and oth-

ers said they would meet to discuss

Although Mr. Ortega did not in-

dicate any willingness to negotiate

directly with the rebels, his an-

nouncement was a dramatic rever-

sal of a position Sandinist leaders

The Sandinists had previously

expressed willingness to talk only with contra field commanders and

vowed never to meet with the rebel

In Washington, a State Depart-

ment official expressed hope that

the announcement would lead soon to direct talks.
The Sandinists previously insist-

ed that they would negotiate only with the United States, which fi-

Mr. Ortega said the step was being taken "to remove any pretexts

from our enemies, to unmask those

who say they want peace, but in reality do not want peace."

The government also announced

Thursday that it would release 981

prisoners, about one-tenth of those

In a decree submitted to the Na-tional Assembly, Mr. Ortega said

Nicaragua agreed to the amnesty "with the aim of showing its firm

will to contribute to regional

take steps toward political liberal-

ization under terms of the Central

American peace accord, which came into full effect Thursday.

had been widely awaited. The au-

thor of the peace accord, President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica,

and domestic critics of the govern-

ment had urged the Sandinists to

take further steps only when a pan-el established under the accord cer-

tifies that all Central American

countries have moved toward com-

pliance. The group, made up of 13 Latin American foreign ministers and the secretaries-general of the

United Nations and the Organiza-

tion of American States, is expect-

countries are complying, and spe-cifically certifies that Honduran

and Salvadoran territory is no

longer being used to support the

contras, Nicaragua will declare a

total amnesty and lift its state of

emergency decree, Mr. Ortega said.

Under the state of emergency

If the report indicates that other

ed to report next month.

The government said it would

talk with the contras.

Mr. Ortega's announcements

The government is required to

lieved to be held in Nicaragua.

nances the contras.

have defended for years.

the offer.]

leadership.

his power, Reuters reported.

El Salvador. Page 7.

Relents

Score for a Mechanical pulsay, a loose adaptation of the Chekinov work, is being day with the Chekinov work, is being day rected "Oci Ciornie" in 6.

Mastroizami portrays leike to conv., a wealthy, aging par

TANKER HIT crew member of a U.S.operated Panamanian tanker looking through a hole in the ship caused when an Iranian speed-boat attacked it Friday in the Gulf.

Kiosk 3 Are Killed

In Bombay Riot BOMBAY (Reuters) -Three rioters were killed by the police in Bombay on Friday as Hindus and Moslems fought pitched battles with one another and with the police after In-dia's loss to England in a World

Cup cricket match. The police said they fired at crowds protesting against their shooting of a cricket fan on Thursday. The violence erupted Thursday when Moslems set off firecrackers after England beat India in a semifinal match. Some Hindus had celebrated in the same way on Wednesday after Pakistan lost to Australia.

French Nuclear Test CANBERRA, Australia

(UPI) — France has tested its 88th underground nuclear bomb at Mururoa atoll in the Pacific, the Australian govern ment said Friday. Bill Hayden. the foreign affairs minister, said the test, which he condemned, was carried out Thursday. GENERAL NEWS

■ An iceberg has broken lose from Antarctica, dramatically altering the shoreline. Page W Republican congressmen gave President Reagan a plan to cut the bodget deficit. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE The U.S. unemployment rate edged up to 6 percent, the first increase in 13 months. Page 13. MA Kawaiti investment group reportedly bought a stake in British Petroleum Co. Page 13.

Monday

Three weeks after the crash Wall Street is marking time, hoping a clear-cut investment strategy will emerge. Monday in Personal Investing.

Dow close: DOWN 26.36 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1.6705 1.787 134.95 5.673

On Bases It Signals End To U.S. Pact, but Talks Will Go On

Madrid

Moves

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service
MADRID — The United States and Spain resolved Friday to con-tinue negotiating on reductions in U.S. military forces despite Spain's intention to renounce a 34-year-old treaty allowing U.S. bases on Span-

ish soil.

The chief Spanish negotiator, Maximo Cajal, and the head of the U.S. team, Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, said after two days of talks that the two sides would meet again in mid-December after a formal notification by Spain that it does not want to renew the pact when it expires May 14.

Mr. Cajal, the Foreign Ministry's political director, said that despite a new U.S. offer on force reductions, difficulties "obviously" remained and that therefore the government would proceed with the notification "in the form and at the time it judges opportune before Nov. 14."

If an accord is not reached within six months after Nov. 14, U.S. forces, numbering up to 12.500, would have a one-year period to withdraw from Spain.

Both sides again emphasized their desire to work out a new treaty. The notification next week thus ushers in a period of increased pressure in the talks rather than the imminent departure of U.S. military installations, Spanish and U.S. officials said.

"I want to reiterate," Mr. Cajal said, "the common desire on both sides to overcome the difficulties that obviously still exist, to reach a solid bilateral defense relationship for our common interest and to come up with a bilateral agreement satisfactory to both sides within the time we still have."

Mr. Bartholomew said: "In the recent round, we have confirmed once again that both sides want a strong defense relationship and a new defense agreement. With this goal in mind, we are going to con-tinue negotiating and have agreed to hold the next round in mid-

Officials said the United States formally proposed Friday that one-third of the 72 F-16 jet fighters in the 401st Tacrical Fighter Wing at the U.S. air base at Torrejon de Ardoz, II miles east of Madrid, be withdrawn from Spain as part of

the new agreement.
The 24-plane reduction would have to be accompanied by unspec-ified conditions that guarantee that there is no harm to overall North Atlantic Treaty Organization mili-tary abilities, they added. Spain has focused its demands

on the planes at Torrejon, insisting from the beginning that all 72 F-16s be redeployed outside the country. Informed of the new U.S. proposal on Friday, the Spanish defense minister, Narcis Serra, dismissed it as insufficient, and other Spanish officials said the U.S. side

still had a "way to go" before agreement is possible. A U.S. official said that the new offer was substantial and that it was the second U.S. concession in the seven rounds of talks since negotiations began in July 1986. The first was last February, when Washington offered to move the Flos to another U.S. base in Spain as a way to diminish their visibility. Spanish officials said they had

See BASES, Page 7

Philippine Communist Assails U.S. 'Meddling'

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service

MANILA — A top spokesman for the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines on Friday accused the U.S. government of "meddling" in the counterinsurgency campaign here, and he warned that America might "pay a high price for its political-military intervention in terms of American lives and property."

The statement, coming from the Communist Party's most authoritative spokesman, appeared to signal a decisive shift of policy for the rebels, marking the first time in the 19-year history of the insurgency that a top Communist leader has specifically mentioned Americans in the Philippines as "targets for

THE PARISHERALIS in a one-page, typed statement distributed to news agencies, the spokesman, Saturnino Ocampo of spokesman, Saturnino Ocampo ocam the National Democratic Front, tary officers out to destabilize the said, "The revolutionary forces assert the right to defend themselves and the Filipino people against U.S. armed intervention.

Mr. Ocampo added, "All U.S. military and civilian officials and personnel involved in carrying out the 'total war,' whether as advisers, intelligence operatives, action

agents or in any other function, are therefore targets for attack."

The organization is the front group for both the Communist Party of the Philippines and its mili-tary wing, the New People's Army. Mr. Ocampo was one of three

Communist representatives who negotiated a recent 60-day ceasefire with the Philippine govern-ment, and he is believed to be a member of the party's miling Central Committee. His signed statements in the past have appeared to carry the weight of official party

Mr. Ocampo's statement made no mention of the murders of three Americans on Oct. 28 in Angeles City, outside Clark Air Base.

Communist guerrillas have been widely suspected of being behind those slayings, although analysts and officials in Manila cautioned government of President Corazon

C. Aquino. In previous public statements, Mr. Ocampo and other Communist officials have generally said U.S. officials and military personnel in the Philippines would not be targeted because there was no evi-See REBELS, Page 7



IMPERIAL BLESSING — Japan's new prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, bowing to Crown Prince Akihito during a ceremony on election by parliament and his announcement of a new cabinet. Page 2.

For Major Nations' Economies, No Easy Answers

By Leonard Silk New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The skeptical Germans have at long last said "enough," and the leading nations of the world are finally moving in concert to calm the financial markets and prevent the disorders of Octo-ber from building into a global economic tragedy. That, at least, is the U.S. view, and indeed major nations are embarked on a coordinated policy of reducing interest rates and letting the dollar slide.

But neither the U.S. view nor the likely outcome of this global monetary gamble is quite so simple, Real risks reside in the path the major nations are taking, follow-ing the lead of James A. Baker 3d, the U.S.

In lowering interest rates and letting the dollar fall, major nations are accepting the prospect that the monetary needs of the moment may feed the ancient enemy, infla-

Here are some of the major concerns:

Unions Vow

Wider Strike

BEIRUT - Labor leaders

vowed Friday to escalate a nation-

wide general strike to protest run-away inflation but some businesses

defied the stoppage as harmful to

an economy already crippled by more than 12 years of civil war.

ble vendors and other, larger busi-

nesses resumed work in Beirut and

The General Confederation of

Labor Unions, demanding govern-ment action on 200-percent annual

inflation and 30-percent unem-ployment, had called an indefinite

Beirut International Airport and

For a second consecutive day,

Beirut was unusually quiet and free

of traffic as many workers stayed home. Hospitals, pharmacies and bakeries were open.

13 daily Beirut newspapers did not appear for a second day. The 300,000-strong union con-federation, known as the GCLU,

threatened to "escalate the strike

because nothing has been done to

short statement did not elaborate.

at a clothing factory in Moslem

West Beirut run by Ahmed Srouji.

Employees resumed work Friday

In solidarity with the strike, the

the city's seaport remained closed. Planes and ships were diverted to

ports in Syria and Cyprus.

other cities.

Some grocers, butchers, vegeta-

In Lebanon

■ The Dow Jones industrial index fell 26.36 points, and declining stocks

outpaced gainers.

The dollar closed lower in quiet trading in New York. Page 17.

Dow Declines 26.36, Dollar Lower

European stock markets mostly fell amid concerns over the dollar, but Tokyo and Hong Kong rebounded sharply.

Q. — Does the falling dollar help or hurt the stock market?

A. — Normally a falling dollar hurts. It raises fears that the Treasury and the Federal Reserve will move to defend the dollar by raising interest rates. If securities priced in dollars are to remain attractive to investors abroad, interest rates need to rise as the dollar falls. But high interest rates not only such down prices of bonds and stocks. They also burt profits by curbing consumer and business spending.

On Thursday, however, a lower dollar

did not discourage the stock market, which has concluded that the dollar's steep slide will not be followed by the usual medicine of higher interest rates. In effect, the world's monetary authorities have decided that for the moment at least, the cure is

worse than the disease. Q. - Why did the Germans finally give in? A. — Enough was enough. They saw their exports threatened, their relations with Washington rubbed raw and world mar-

kets in a frenzy.

Q. — Won't the lower German interest

prompted outcome of the buying and sell-ing in the currency markets. But it does not favor a cheaper dollar as an end in itself. What it really wants is stronger U.S. growth and a stronger U.S. trade position. So it wants the West German economy, the Japanese economy and others to grow fast-

See RATES, Page 17 **Ginsburg Admits Using** Marijuana 'a Few' Times

WASHINGTON — President use was limited to "a few experionald Reagan said Friday he mentations," adding, "I'm sure Ronald Reagan said Friday he would not withdraw the Supreme there were a great many people Court nomination of Douglas H. who did that, at that particular pe-Ginsburg, who has admitted smoking marijuana, and said his candidate would survive "if there's any

justice in Washington." Mr. Reagan said, "He was not an addict ... nothing of that kind."
On Capitol Hill, however, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Vir- be did, and I'm sorry about that."

ginia and the Senate majority lead-er, said Judge Ginsburg "should give very, very serious consideration" to withdrawing his nomina-"I'm concerned about the image this presents to our young people,"

this presents to our young people," said, "I think the message it sends Mr. Byrd said. "I know it must be is that he regrets it and shouldn't very embarrassing to the Reagans have done it." very embarrassing to the Reagans in view of the campaign they have carried on against drugs." Senator Arlen Specter, Republi-

Senator Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican who normally supports Reagan administration 1979, when he was a professor at the Harvard University

Mr. Reagan, during a picture-taking session with Republican members of Congress at the White House, refused to back away from Mahmoud Halaby, a West Beithe nomination. cel their orders. If they cancel the rut butcher, also resumed work Frideal with the economic crisis." The orders, we won't be able to pay our 'day. "I support the GCLU deshort statement did not elaborate employees. I'm sure the GCLU mands, but everyone knows that

The president said. "I'm old enough to have seen that era in which his generation and generations earlier than that - how it was taken and all.

Next to the plant's closed from said. "The strike will lead us no-"How many of us would like to have everything we did when we Western diplomats said the govwere younger put on the books?"

riod. The president's wife, Nancy, in a

rates cut the demand for marks and thus

weaken the mark against the dollar? And won't that make German exports cheaper

and the U.S. trade position worse?

A. — Not if the United States reduces

interest rates even more. Mr. Baker has

made it clear that his paramount concern is

to bring down interest rates and avoid a recession. Lower West German interest

rates should make it easier for the Federal

Reserve to bring down rates without send-

the dollar still lower than it fell on Thurs-

A. — The administration seems willing to let the dollar fall lower, if that is the un-

- But doesn't the administration want

ing the dollar into a free-fall.

statement relayed by her press secretary. Elaine Crispen, said, "Un-fortunately the '60s and the '70s were a time when a lot of people experimented with pot. Apparently Mrs. Reagan has been active in

the fight against drug use. Contrary to Mr. Byrd's assertion that it sends a negative message to young people. Mr. Reagan said think it's a helpful message." He

Asked if the nomination could survive, Mr. Reagan replied, "If there's any justice in Washington

"This administration is conducting a war on drugs," Mr. Pressler noted. "It will be very hard to explain support for a person who used marijuana while a professor of

Ginsburg Admission Linda Greenhouse of The New York Times reported from Washing-

Judge Ginsburg acknowledged

See ACCORD, Page 7 See COURT, Page 7

For Some Israelis, the Good News Turns Out to Be No News

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM - Israeli radio and television workers walked out on strike four weeks ago, counting on the traditional Israeli addiction to news to force the government into conceding quickly to their wage demands.

"We have contracts to meet; we gate was a large significant remain closed," Mr. "strike." Employe Srouji said. "Our clients do not through a back door.

But a funny thing happened on the way to the picket lines: The Israeli public barely complained when the airwaves went dead, and few people besides the strikers are clamoring for the television and radio to come back to life.

"I think the activists behind the strike just did not realize how little the public cared about them," said Neal Sandler, an English-language broadcast-er for Israeli radio, officially the Israel Broadcasting Authority. "You just do not run into people who are really bothered that the radio and television are off the air. It is a bit upsetting to journalists to hear that for many people no news is good

there is no authority to deal with the economic crisis," Mr. Halaby

See LEBANON, Page 7

A Lebanese youth scavenges through a garbage pile for

trash that might be turned into money to help his family cope with the country's deepening economic crisis.

accept delays and threaten to can-

doesn't want the number of the

gate was a large sign declaring "strike." Employees entered

unemployed to increase."

There are a variety of explanations as to why much of the Israeli public appears to be relishing the silence brought on by the broadcast workers' strike for a 30-percent pay increase - a demand the government, with the public's backing, is firm-

ly refusing.

To begin with, "there was an inflation of information in this country that had really gotten out of hand," said Uni Savir, the news media adviser to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. "There exists in this country a closed circle between politicians and journalists that was slightly detached from the

This closed circle, Mr. Savir said, produced news on an hourly basis. It was not fabricated. But when Mr. Peres said something, radio reporters would run to Prime Minister Yuzhak Shamir to get his reaction, and then a third minister would jump in.

and suddenly the public was confronted with a full-blown crisis.

"The radio was inclined to hysterical reporting,"

said Ido Disenchik, the editor of the newspaper Ma'ariv. "If you had a minor crisis, after a day of radio and television it became a major crisis, and if you had a major crisis, after a day of radio and television it became a catastrophe. The public was

Because most of the radio and television news in Israel focused on negatives -a bombing, a shooting, a fatal accident, a terrorist incident, inflation, political divisions - it tended to create in the minds of many Israelis a sense that their little world was in much worse shape than it really might

"When television and radio become the prisms through which you look at reality, you come away saying, 'What an ugly place this is,' " an Israeli philosopher, David Hariman, said. "But when you take away those prisms and people's perceptions of reality are derived exclusively from their own daily experiences, which are for the most part prosaic, they inevitably become more relaxed and stable."

Now, it is as though the entire country swallowed a tranquilizer, which may help explain why there has been a sharp drop in traffic accidents in

Immediately after the radio and television went off the air some people got nervous because they did not know what was going on, said Akiva Eldar, the diplomatic correspondent of the newspaper

"Then they suddenly discovered that nothing bad was really happening to them," he added. "Who cares about Jacques Chirac visiting? Who cares about what Shamir said about Peres? It is like

See PRESS, Page 7

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service
DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — An Iranian speedboat attacked a U.S.-operated Panamanian tanker near here early Friday morning, apparently demonstrating Tehran's willingness to attack U.S.-linked shipping in the Gulf despite retalia-

The 103,584-ton Grand Wisdom was hit by rocket-propelled gre-nades off the United Arab Emirates port of Jebel Ali, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Dubai. It was Iran's first attack against a foreign tanker in the Gulf since one of its Silkworm missiles hit the U.S.flagged Kuwaiti tanker Sea Isle City on Oct. 16.

That attack prompted Washington to order four U.S. destroyers to shell an Iranian offshore oil drilling platform in the Gulf three days later. U.S. intelligence sources say the platform was used for radar surveillance of ships traveling to In the attack Friday on the

reported, according to ship crewmen interviewed by radiotelephone. The crewmen said, however, that their ship had been hit five times, causing a fire in the ship's engine room that was extinguished in two hours.

The crippled tanker was shad-owed by the U.S. guided-missile cruiser Rentz as it made its way to anchor off Dubai.

The U.S. naval task force in the Gulf is not expected to consider the attack grounds for retaliatory strikes against Iran. The navy's rules of engagement limit them to defending only U.S.-flagged vessels in the Gulf, not U.S.-managed vessels flying flags of convenience, as was the Grand Wisdom.

Ship salvage officials said they understood that the damage to the ship was not serious.

The attack indicated how far Iran and Iraq are from ending their tanker war in the Gulf despite United Nations mediation efforts. It came only hours before what were described by Baghdad as "waves of warplanes" attacked Iran's vital petrochemical complex at the port of Bandar Khomeini.

An Iraqi war communique said that all its planes had returned to base unharmed after "leaving their Iraq also claimed to have hit a the bud."

"large naval target," or oil tanker, off Iran's coast Thursday night. It was the fifth ship Iraq has claimed to have hit in a week, although only one, the Iranian supertanker Taftan, has been confirmed.

tary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuél-lar, has failed in his latest mediation efforts between Iran and Iraq. On Monday, he received replies from Baghdad and Tehran to the UN Security Council's call for an immediate cease-fire.

Iraq has expressed eagerness to comply with an immediate ceasefire. But Iran has insisted that before any cease-fire is accepted Iraq started the war in September 1980. and that Baghdad must agree to compensate Iran for war damage. Recent speeches by such Iranian leaders as the speaker of the Irani-

an Majlis, or parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, and Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi have made clear that Iran sees no solution to the war except a military victory. Meanwhile, President Ali Khamenei, in addressing the weekly Friday prayer meeting at Tehran University, renewed Iran's condemnation of the U.S. naval presence in the Gulf. Iran has singled Grand Wisdom, no casualties were out Kuwait for attack because of its

support of Iraq.
The confused state of U.S. policy in the Gulf, he declared, was to be seen in the crash of the U.S. stock market, the declining value of the dollar and the resignation this week of Defense Secretary Caspar W, Weinberger, whom he called the



RAZOR PROTEST IN SEOUL —A member of the National Coalition of Democracy had his head shaved Friday in Seoul, joining other opposition supporters who shaved their heads to demand that the opposition field only one presidential candidate in elections scheduled for mid-December. Two leaders of the South Korean opposition, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, both have said that they are running for president.

U.S. Asks Israel About Arms Sales to Iran

By David B. Ottaway and Molly Moore

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say the Reagan administration, responding to intelligence re-ports, has asked Israeli officials if arms dealers have again sold arms

The Israelis categorically denied any new sales, the officials said. There have been reports of shipments that involve the Israelis, and we have raised it with the Israeli government at the highest levels," an administration official said. Any new Israeli arms sale to Iran, he said, "is something viewed with the utmost seriousness and

The Israelis have investigated the reports and told U.S. officials in the last few days that "they find no evidence these reports are true,' another U.S. official said.

31 October 1987 - 7 February 1988

Salvatore Ferragamo

The Art of the Shoe 1927-1960

something we would want to nip in

The reports reaching U.S. intelligence agencies appear to be fragmentary, and none have been confirmed, according to several U.S. officials. One said the information appeared "very marginal." Anoth-er said the reports might involve

fense, Richard L. Armitage, was in Israel this week for scheduled talks with Israeli military officials, but it was not known if he raised this issue with them.

that have "all been feeding on each

The administration has ques-tioned officials from several East European governments about reports of their possible involvement with arms sales to Iran. "Anytime we get these reports we weigh in pretty strongly, a State Department official said.

The reports received by U.S. in-telligence sources included sugges-

of arms to Iran," the official said. lion in arms to Iran late last summer, a package said to include surfaced to confirm them.
U.S.-made TOW anti-tank misSeveral former Israeli siles, Israeli-made Gabriel air-to-surface missiles, F-4 and F-5 air-

craft engine parts, tanks and jeeps. The report said that the deal was executed through a third party based in Geneva, according to one istration official, but did not make clear whether the Israeli goverument or private arms merchants had negotiated the deal.

To obtain most of the items, the Israeli military would normally have to authorize their sale and make the items available from its stocks. The United States would have to approve any transfer of

Many of the items, however, could be available through the black market to private arms dealers, officials said

The reports of renewed Israeli arms sales have been circulating for the last six weeks in the Israeli, "The Israelis have reconfirmed tions that some Israelis might have Arab and European press, but the their policy of no sales or transfer negotiated to sell up to \$750 mil-

officers have become independent arms dealers, making it difficult to determine whether the Israeli gov-

France has sold no arms to Iran since the conservatives came to power in March 1986, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's spokesman said Friday in Paris, according to

The spokesman, Denis Baudouin said he was making "the most categorical denial" of reports that the arms sales, said to have been conducted secretly under the Socialist government, continued after Mr. Chirac's center-right coalition

Mr. Hernu has denied authorizing arms sales to Iran, and Mr. Mitterrand has made no public comment on the affair.

Mr. Baudouin said the prime

fic in the waterway for seven hours minister acknowledged the ovation before continuing its voyage.

Several former Israeli military

■ Chirac Denies Arms Sales

The Associated Press.

came to power in March 1986. Planning Agency. In all, Mr. Takeshita filled 20 A military report, declassified Wednesday after its text was pub-lished by Le Figaro, a Paris daily, said President François Mitterrand cabinet-level posts and he preand former Defense Minister that he parceled out ministries carefully to all major ruling party Charles Hernu were told of the sales by Luchaire, the French arms company, in 1984 and did not stop

ical demands of the other groups, headed by Shintaro Abe, Toshio Komoto, Mr. Miyazawa and Mr. Mr. Abe, who also had sought

the party presidency, was personal-

Takeshita

Appoints

20 Ministers

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

room political maneuvering, the new leader takes over from Yasu-

hiro Nakasone, who made the elec-

tion outcome inevitable two weeks

ago when he named Mr. Takeshita

president of the governing Liberal Democratic Party. Mr. Nakasone had lasted in of-

fice for five years, the third-longest

term for a prime minister since the

As foreign minister, Mr. Take-

hita selected an ardent Nakasone

veral important government and

loyalist, Sosuke Uno, who has held

intended to continue basic Naka-

who was a Soviet prisoner of war in

a Siberian camp for two years after World War II.

In another important cabinet as-

signment, Mr. Takeshita appointed

Tsutomu Kawara, 50, to be director general of the Defense Agency.

Eiichi Nakao, a Nakasone loyalist,

was named head of the Economic

fill critical economic positions.

end of World War II.

To Cabinet

WORLD BRIEFS

Korean Says He Saw Beirut Hostages

SEOUL (Reuters) — A kidnapped South Korean diplomat freed land week by his Beirut captors has told colleagues he saw several other foreign hostages during his 21-month ordeal, a Foreign Ministry official sand

Assistant Foreign Minister Park Soo Gil said that the diplomat Do Chae Sung, was unable to formally identify some of them but Mr. Parksaid Mr. Do did apparently recognize one. The official would identify the

person only as a "famous journalist."

The assistant minister denied news reports last week that Seoul had paid more than \$1 million for the release of the former embassy second secretary, who was snatched from his car by gummen in January 1986. TOKYO - Noboru Takeshita, elected Friday as the 17th postwar prime minister of Japan, immediately formed a government bearing

the stamp of his predecessor in top 10th Game of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The 10th game of the world chest championship between Garri Kasparov, the titleholder, and Anatoli Karpov, the challenger, was drawn here Friday after 20 moves.

The match is now tied at five points apiece, with two wins and six draws. The transfer of political authority was one of the smoothest in many years. It had none of the rance; that often has accompanied the selection of a Japanese leader

The match is now tied at five points apiece, with two wins and six traws
even though all prime ministers for each player. The winner will be the first player to win six games or
over the last 32 years have come accumulate 12 and a half points. Mr. Kasparov retains the title in the from same party.

A 63-year-old veteran of back

<u>ша</u> от 2	GAME 10 CARO-KANN DEFENSE					
hite asparov	Black Karpev	White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black	
. e4 . d4 . Nd2 . Nxe4 . Nt3 . Nxf6+	c6 d5 dxe4 Nd7 Ngf6 Nxf6 Bg4	8. h3 9. Qxf3 10. Bc4 11. 0-0 12. Be3 13. Qc2 14. Rad1	8xf3 e6 Be7 Nd5 Qb6 0-0 Bd6	15. Bb3 16. fxe3 17. Rf3 18. Rdf1 19. Qf2 20. Qb4	Nxe3 c5 Rae8 Re7 Qc7 Drawn	

His successor picked two hold-overs from the Nakasone cabinet to Sri Lankan Asks India to Upgrade Ties Kiichi Miyawaza, who had hoped to become prime minister said Friday that he favors a friendship treaty with India patterned after-bimself, was responsed from that New Delhi signed with Moscow 16 years ago.

At a news conference, Mr. Jayawardene, who has been meeting with. Indian leaders on the continuing conflict between Indian troops called in to crush a Tamil insurgency in his nation's north and east, said he wanted a "long-term treaty" that would go far beyond the July 29 accord between the two governments that sought to end four years of ethnic strife in Shiland. minister, a position he will hold along with the politically sensitive post of deputy prime minister. Haime Tamura was retained as head of the powerful Ministry of Inter-national Trade and Industry.

"There is such a treaty between the U.S.S.R. and India," he told reporters. He also referred to a similar treaty between India and Bangia-desh. "Why not with Sri Lanka?" he asked. India has responded cooly in. the proposal. A high-ranking Indian official said Friday that New Delhi-was more interested in securing the implementation of the corrent party positions. was more Mr. Uno made it clear that he agreement.

sone policies, which emphasized close ties with the United States, For the Record steady military growth and a reor-

Alice Lakwena, a Ugandan rebel leader and self-proclaimed high priestess of black magic, has been injured in a clash with government. dering of economic priorities to accommodate overseas protests oops in eastern Uganda, government officials said Friday. (UPI),
Belgians will go to the polls Dec. 13 to elect a new parliament, the
overnment said Friday. The elections follow the collapse of Prime about Japan's huge trade surpluses. "I think I need to value the Nakasone heritage, and my role is to develop it further," said Mr. Uno.

Ainister Wilfried Martens's center-right government last month. (AP).

A U.S. Army defector was arrested in Frankfurt shortly after he enumed from the Soviet Union on Thursday. Private Wade Roberts, 22. efected seven months ago with his German girlfriend, Petra Neuman 24. Army officials say he faces charges of desertion.

At least 30 people were killed and property worth several thousand dollars was damaged in a cyclone in southern India, the Press Trust of India reported Friday. The storm hit four districts of the coastal state of Andhra Pradesh on Tuesday. The U.S. Senate approved the nomination of Alan Woods, the deputy

U.S. trade representative and a former Defense Department official, on Thursday to head the U.S. Agency for International Developm succeeding Peter McPherson.

A suspect in the killing of two West German policemen during a demonstration near Rhein-Main Airport, outside Frankfurt, was taken into custody in Bonn, the police said Thursday. Andreas Eichler, 33, wall served tradition by making sure held on what the police described as "immediate suspicion of two counts

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K. Curbs Noise From Heathrow

the Socialist president on the issue.

U.S. Ship Blocks Suez Canal
Reuters

PORT SAID, Egypt — The U.S. barge-carrier Robert E. Lee, returning from the Gulf, ran aground in the Suez Canal and held up traffic in the suez Ca

Employees of the Prado museum in Madrid voted Friday to continue their strike for higher pay and better working conditions, keeping Spain's leading tourist attraction closed indefinitely.

(AP)



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Yugoslav Cabinet Is Urged to Resign

Remers
LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia —
Official trade unions in the Slovenia region of Yugoslavia said they have called for the government to resign because of its failure to save the country from economic crisis.

Yugoslavia is struggling with a 135-percent inflation rate and a \$20 billion hard currency debt, with incomes failing to keep pace with the cost of living Union officials said the Linbija

na branch of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia called on Wednesday for Prime Minister Branko Mikulic's cabinet to resign. "It was decided the government's efforts are ineffective to the point of being harmful and the govern-ment can no longer function with its present composition," the officials said in a statement.

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news reports last week that Sonic release of the former embassy a his car by gunmen in Jamany is

ss Match Is Draw The 10th game of the world of asparov, the titleholder, and have to here Friday after 20 moves there rised with two with and sind be the first player to win six post.

Mr. Kasparov retains the bit at

NN DEFENSE

Karpov Bof3

India to Upgrade I dent Junius R. Jayawardene of Sile and hip treaty with India panameter 1: Mossow 16 years ago.

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succe the U.S.S.R. and India k similar treaty between India and le he asked. India has responded ndian official said Friday the New ing the implementation of the co

rebei leader and self-produing been injured in a clash with good estiment officials said Friday. Dec. 13 to elect a new parisme; micr-right government has most acressed in Frankfurt shortly de a on Thursday. Private Wade Roba his German girifriend. Pen New s charges of descruon.

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dention of Alan Woods, the a former Defense Department offer Agency for International Devices

Free West German policemen inc in Airport, outside Frankfur, we opened Thursday, Andrew Eicher, He immediate suspicion of lente

Republicans Offer Plan to Cut Deficit \$75 Billion

ped South Korean diplomation

colleagues he saw several other in budget negotiators presented President Ronald Reagan with a plan to reduce the federal budget deficit reduce the federal budget deficit and urged him to consider Friday and urged him to consider cuts in the Social Security pension

House and Senate Republicans showed the president a joint proposal to cat the deficit by \$30 billion in the 1988 fiscal year, which began last month, and \$45.5 billion

The plan, which the Republican leaders then put before congressional Democrats, would raise \$9.4 billion in taxes and fees this fiscal year and \$14 billion in the next one. In addition, \$5 billion in federal assets would be sold each year.

The plan envisions cuts in entitlement programs, such as Social Security, veterans' benefits and Medicare, totaling \$5.1 billion this year and \$10.2 billion next. It does not specifically mention Social Se-

Asked if the president was urged to consider Social Security cuts, Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon responded, "As part of an acceptable package."

Sources who asked not to be identified said one of the purposes of the meeting Friday was to discuss Social Security and other entitlement reductions, including vet-

The plan would reduce other fedcal spending both military and domestic, by \$9.3 billion this year and \$12.5 billion next by freezing programs for the first half of fiscal 1988 and linear subsequent increases to 2 metros. creases to 2 percent.

Lawmakers gave no indication that Mr. Reagan, who ruled out Social Security cuts at the beginming of the talks, went along with their proposals.

■ Officials Optimistic Tom Kenworthy and David Hoffman of The Washington Post report-

A senior White House official said Thursday that Mr. Reagan and congressional negotiators could reach agreement this week on a package that would win bipartisan

import.
In a lot of ways they're closer than they think they are," said the official, who asked that he not be identified. "They're down to talk-ing about" numbers. "We may not know how to solve the great issues of our time, but we do know how to egonate numbers.

Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the ranking Republican on the

10 Die in South China Storm Agence France-Presse.

BELJING — At least 10 people were killed and 100 injured when heavy winds and a tornado carrying hail swept through the southern province of Jiangxi on Friday.

Senate Budget Committee, who presented the plan Mr. Reagan was given Friday, said late Thursday that the talks had teached "a growing frustration level, and that's

The second secon

"I'm deeply encouraged; there's light in the tunnel," said Represen-tative Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts, who earlier Thursday had dismissed negotiators' upbeat statements as "baloney" designed to mislead the news

In returning to a consideration of reductions in cost-of-living allowances for federal retirees, the negotiators appeared to be conceding that entitlement cuts were the only way to achieve major reductions in the deficit, given the deep divisions over taxes and over military and domestic spending.

Lawmakers and others close to the talks are exceedingly cautious in discussing the issue of cuts in setirement benefits. For example, Social Security is referred to as "the unmentionable." The House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Massachusetts, has said cuts in the retirement program could come about only through

"immaculate conception."

Some negotiators have argued that it would be unfair to cut federal retirement programs without including Social Security.

It is questionable, however, whether any package that includes a reduction in retirement benefits for those on Social Security can pass Congress



President Ronald Reagan and Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois.

to stock prices as of Sept. 30,

before the crash. November re-

tirees will get Oct. 31 stock prices. About 270 teachers re-

tired in October, compared to

the norm of about 100. Donald

Miller, head of the Teachers' Re-

tirement System, said it was "a

reasonable conclusion" that

The U.S. Commerce Depart-

ment has refused requests to ad

just census figures to include

people who are missed in the

national head count, which is

held every 10 years. Large cities

and racial minorities say that un-

counted members deprive some

groups of their fair share of fed-

eral funds allocated on the basis

of census figures. Commerce Un-

some filed to secure higher bene-

Noncandidate Cuomo Is Urged to Stay Home

Though Governor Mario M. Cuomo insists he is not running for president, his travels this year have taken him as far as Moscow. "If you're not going to run, stay in the state of New York," Tim Hagan, a Ciryahoga County commissioner and Chomo sup-porter, said he told the governor on a recent Cuomo trip to Cleve land. "You can't have it both ways," he added. Mr. Hagan said Mr. Coomo was "a little taken

The Washington Post says Mr. Cuomo, while not commenting on Mr. Hagan's remarks, telephoned Paul G. Kirk Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and asked whether he should make a statement categorically refusing a draft, like the Civil War general, William Tecumseh Sherman, who said, "If nominated I will not run; if elected I will not serve."

New York sources said Mr. Kirk replied that this might be advisable, but when Mr. Coomo asked if Charles S. Robb, former

AMERICAN TOPICS

governor of Virginia, and Senators Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Sam Nunn of Georgia, should and would do the same, Mr. Kirk said that was unlikely. The upshot: Mr. Cuomo canceled an appearance in New Hampshire, site of the first presidential primary in February.

Short Takes

Tiny tunnels to protect migratnanders from cars are being carved into a street in Amherst, Massachusetts. The tunnels, 18 inches (46 centime-ters) high and eight inches wide, are grated on top, at street level. The purpose is to provide ambient light," said Richard Winston, a local environmentalist. "Otherwise, the salamanders won't go in there." Indeed, the question is whether the salamanders will go in there at all. Mr. Winston said fencing will block the salamanders from crossing the road and guide them into the tunnels.

dersecretary Robert Ortner is unmoved. "We want the public to respond as close to 100 percent as possible," he says. "If we tell them we are going to adjust, New York City schools a rush on many people may conclude why retirements last month, as some bother to answer the census." teachers apparently sought to lock in pre-crash stock values for If Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg's nomination to the U.S. Sutheir pension benefits. Retiring in October keyed their benefits preme Court is approved by the

Senate, he will be the first bearded justice since Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who retired in 1941. Hollywood now offers "Grave Line Tours," which take the morbidly curious in a converted hearse to the scenes of assorted celebrity spicides, murders and

scandals. Included on the twoand-a-half-hour trip, which costs \$25, are the carport where the actor Sal Mineo was murdered. the photographer's studio where Marilyn Monroe posed for a nude calendar early in her career and the building where the actor John Belushi died of a drug overdose. Each sightseer receives a complimentary calla lily. -ARTHUR HIGBEE

Weinberger

Resignation LONDON - West European istration, it has been complicated commentators have reacted to the by recent changes that brought in

departure of Caspar W. Weinberger as U.S. defense secretary with a hawk and a prudent adviser. In Moscow, a top Kremlin adviser accused Mr. Weinberger of

eve of a summit" by saying the service types know there's going to United States should wan for Senbe a change. Everybody starts ate ratification before observing a watching the clock. A year from treaty banning some missiles. Georgi A. Arbatov, head of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies, a Kremlin think tank, said

Thursday that Mr. Weinberger had cast a similar pall over President Ronald Reagan's first meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, two years ago.

advance, because he's resigning, I of his wife's health problems, understand," Mr. Arbatov Said.

The resignant of the wife's health problems.

Reagan administration prepares for a summit Dec. 7 in Washi at which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev are expected to sign an agreement eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles

"Now in the Pentagon, there is a need of someone more flexible, less hostile toward the Soviet Union," said the Italian Communist Party newspaper, L'Unita,

In West Germany, the left-leaning Frankfurter Rundschau said secretary Mr. Weinberger's stewardship of the U.S. military buildup gave him in July. much of the credit for Moscow's willingness to negotiate on arms

The moderate Rome daily La Repubblica described Mr. Weinberger as "extremely prudent in the backs," use of military force" and said he "It's was "an influential and intransigent presence who constantly pushed the search for some kind of compromise with the Soviet Union in the strategic area and for space

Berlingske Tidende credited Mr. Weinberger with "the greatest rearmament program the U.S.A. has undertaken in peacetime, but the \$2 trillion he got the president and the Congress to contribute to defense was more than the American economy could tolerate."

The Independent, a centrist British daily, said that since Mr. Weinberger was strongly anti-Soviet, "it is no accident that he will be out of office before President Reagan signs an accord about which he still has reservations."

Europeans Shifts in Reagan Cabinet Are Split on Stir Lame-Duck Troubles

By Mary Thornton Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - It is a prob-

lem common to many administrations: the lame-duck cabinet. In the case of the Reagan adminfour new secretaries.

The problem is larger than wide range of praise and criticism, these new cabinet secretaries," said characterizing him as both a hostile Edward J. Rollins, President Ronald Reagan's former White House political director. "In the last year, you run out of gas. It's not a good spoiling the atmosphere on the time for new initiatives. The civil now there will be a new president who may not have the same agen-

> The most recent cabinet shifts include

• Frank C. Carlucci, the president's national security adviser, was nominated Thursday to succeed Defense Secretary Caspar W.

The resignation comes as the nominated Tuesday to succeed La-eagan administration prepares bor Secretary William E. Brock, who resigned last month to manage the campaign of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination.

• James H. Burnley 4th was

nominated last month to succeed Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole, who resigned to assist in her husband's campaign. Mr. Burnley was Mrs. Dole's deputy. · C. William Verity Jr. was con-

firmed last month as commerce secretary to succeed Malcolm Baldrige, who died in a rodeo accident As an administration nears the

end of its term, Gordon Jones of the Heritage Foundation said, "it's unlikely there will be any major new initiatives or any major cut-

"It's likely to be a standoff for the next year," he said.

When the "attention of the polit-

ical types is diverted elsewhere," Mr. Jones said, bureaucrats who disagree with the administration's objectives are "likely to lose papers In Denmark, the conservative and see that less gets done."

erlingske Tidende credited Mr. Mr. Rollins said: "In the last year you have the phenomenon of a

> ing for jobs. And it's a difficult time to be recruiting." Although a cabinet secretary who comes in at the end of an administration may be superbly qualified, the nominee is rarely part of the president's inner circle and is often seen by the bureaucracy as an outsider intent on adding a new

lot of assistant secretaries out look-

position to a resume. "A good part of this is endemic we're beginning to see that," said Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute. "It becomes more and more a caretaker mission And then it becomes very difficult to find the right kinds of people to

fill the positions. There's always an opportunity at the margin to do a little something here or there," he continued "but it's a frustrating job. even though it's a good experience." He added that the title of cabinet secretary "is something you can carry

around for the rest of your life." He added that the phenomenon builds into a "ripple effect through the government" with more serious resignations at the assistant secretary level and few qualified replacements willing to move to Washington for a short-term commitment.

In the meantime, Mr. Rollins said, the best way for new cabinet secretaries to handle the lame-duck syndrome is "to take three or four key areas and really try to stress

"Obviously," he added, "you can't go in with a total agenda. You try not so much to manage the department because it would be difficult to get on top of that. But you can try to push a few issues."

But Mr. Jones said he thought it might be better if the new officials do not try to accomplish much.

"That's probably the best we can hope for," he said. "Almost any-thing that might happen is not that good. The media says we have to have a tax increase, and half the Senate wants a protectionist trade bill. That's all negative. From the dea that nothing gets done is not necessarily bad."



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The People Want Peace

Never mind the conflicting signals buzzing around Central America as the first phase of a regional peace plan came into effect Thursday. No single piece of good news or pessimism can do justice to what is now happening in five countries, three of them bloody battlegrounds.

The whole region is now engaged in common debate on how to arrange cease-fires, amnesties, reconciliation and democratic reforms and to halt the flow of foreign arms. These are the five pillars of the plan approved by five presidents in Guatemala 90 days ago. And in the very debate over ance, Central Americans are educating themselves, and the world, on ways to curb bitter regional wars.

No one can sensibly expect this process to cut the Gordian knot at a stroke. But the steps now under way have already loosened it. Instant peace was never advocated or expected by the chief architect of the plan, Costa Rica's President Oscar Arias. His idea was to entangle the belligerents in popular expectations. In surprising measure, that seems to have happened. All sides say they are ready to comply; no side wants to be viewed as the killer of this dream.

Thus the Sandinists boast of the reopening of an uncensored opposition paper, La Prensa, but until Thursday they refused to deal directly with contra political leaders in negotiating a cease-fire in Nicaragua. Thus Honduras says it wants to see more progress toward democracy in Nicaragna be-fore meeting its obligation to close contra bases. Thus El Salvador proclaims a unilateral cease-fire, unacceptable to leftist guerrillas who insist that not enough is being done to contain death squads.

This is what might be called the plan's

piecemeal cunning. It requires no more than minimum responses, and even those can come at staged intervals. Progress will be subject to scrutiny when Mr. Arias flies to Oslo next month to accept the Nobel Peace Prize. He has invited the other four presidents to join him there, on the perfect

stage, with all the world watching.
In January comes another Central American summit, at which the governments will judge each other's compliance. Mr. Arias. whose independence is not in doubt, has

made plain his intention to judge rigorously. The regrettable facet to all this is the Reagan administration's almost churlish gloom. In a plus for the peace plan, it will delay until January its \$270 million request for contra military aid. But there is also a minus. Although the House has just voted a further \$3.2 million in nonlethal aid for the contras, the administration insists that a lavish \$30 million is needed immediately. Even now, it lacks the will to take risks for peace. But that will arises, powerfully, somewhere else — among the people and presidents of the countries so long torn by war. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cosmetic Devaluation

Forced to choose between higher interest rates and a lower dollar, the Reagan administration has now explicitly decided to let the dollar keep falling. To defend itself, it observes that interest rates high enough to stabilize the dollar would probably cause an immediate recession. But continued devaluation will exact other costs, although the present strategy may postpone them.

The administration is now understandably anxious to get through the next 14 months without any large economic disruptions that, by hitting jobs and incomes, would demonstrate to voters the danger into which the country has drifted. What is happening is that the rest of the world has got uneasy about financing the United States' enormous deficits and is no longer sending its money to invest as it did throughout the early 1980s.

At best the price of more devaluation will be rising inflation and a gradually lowered standard of living. But there are other possibilities. A policy of deliberate devaluation, with no end in sight, might persuade foreign investors that for the present they had bet-ter keep their money in other currencies. If they do that, American interest rates will go up regardless of anything the Federal Reserve Board can do. Americans do not save enough to finance both the federal deficit and the normal needs of industrial growth.

They have become very comfortably accustomed to depending on European and Japa-nese savings. Without them, the risk of recession will sharply rise.

The dollar has been falling for some time, but at this point the foreign reaction is likely to become less accommodating. By early 1985 it had become greatly overvalued in terms of the things — cars, television sets, food — it could buy. It fell for two years, most of that time under international sorremost of that time under international agreement, and by early this year was at roughly its true parity with other major currencies in actual purchasing power. Now the administration is going to let it become substantially undervalued. It will not be easy to get international agreement on that. The last time America let the dollar get undervalued was in 1978-80, and that ended badly for both the

economy and the president then in power. The fundamental danger is not interest rates or exchange rates. It is American overconsumption. Under six years of this administration's policies, the country has got into the habit of living high on borrowed money. Now the lenders are rebelling; the trouble with exchange rates is only the symptom. For the White House, the question is how to shield consumers and voters from this unwelcome reality a little longer.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Wrong Haitian Side

At the voting urns and in the streets, Haiti's people have declared themselves emphatically in favor of a free presidential election later this month, But General Henri Namphy's ruling junta is not impressed. This week it showed itself, at best, barely willing to lift a finger to safeguard the democratic process. Yet again, the demo-

crats have the people but not the guns. The Reagan administration once plausibly claimed that backing the junta assured prompt elections. Now it needs to defend democracy more forcefully. Just imagine what it would say about an election conducted under these conditions in, say, Nicaragna. It is urgent now for the State Depart-

ment to organize an inter-American effort to rescue the Haitian election process. Although desperately poor, Haitians care passionately about their democratic rights. They voted in surprising numbers for a new democratic constitution. And when the Namphy junta tried to usurp the constitutional role of the independent National

streets, compelling the junta to back down. But even that did not secure an unimpeded electoral process. In recent months the junta has permitted a climate of fear reminiscent of the Duvalier era. Nights bring murder and mayhem from thugs who always manage to escape justice. Days bring deadly violence from troops and police, The targets have not just been random

Electoral Council, they aren't took to the

One political leader was hacked to death by a rural mob. Another was gunned down while speaking outside police headquarters. This week, shots were fired into the offices of a presidential candidate. The Electoral Council's headquarters was set ablaze. A

ballot-priming plant was burned.

The divisions are now inescapably clear:
on one side the Haitian people, the National
Electoral Council, the democratic cause; on the other, the Namphy junta and Duvalierist things. What possible reason is there for the United States to stay on the wrong side?

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Voters Are Mobile

American voters have spoken just about everywhere they will speak in what is the most off of off-years. Do the results, taken together across the nation, tell us anything candidates they mostly knew little or nothing about where the country is going?

Superficially, they say it is going Demo-

cratic. The three governorships up this year — Louisiana, Kentucky and Mississippi were all won by Democrats, but the trendwas not terribly partisan. These are historically Democratic states, and you could argue that the trend was, mildly, toward the Re-publicans. Governor-elect Buddy Roemer of Louisiana has had one of the least Democratic voting records of congressional Democrats; Governor-elect Ray Mabus of Missis-sippi saw his lead shrink rapidly as his Republican opponent suggested that he would need new taxes to keep his education promises. Democrats need to carry states like these to win the presidency in 1988. But the 1987 results, by themselves, do not give them any confidence that they can do so.

What we find relevant about the contests is something else. In two of them the incumbent was retiring, as President Reagan is next year, and in Louisiana the governor was about. For months, polls showed low and stable percentages for a whole bevy of candidates. Then all of a sudden opinion moved. In the Democratic primary in Kentucky, tens of thousands of voters a day shifted to Wallace Wilkinson, a Lexington businessman who had never held office yet who soundly beat former Governor John Y. Brown Jr. In Louisiana, Governor Edwin Edwards had a narrow but constant lead in the polls for months. Then Buddy Roemer zoomed up from fourth or fifth place and won so soundly that Mr. Edwards quit the field. In Mississippi, the late movement was away from Ray Mabus and toward Republican Jack Reed, although it was not enough to elect him. The moral for the presidential race is: Don't pay too much attention to today's polls. Voters are not anchored to their choices, and as they learn more about the candidates and the issues, they are liable to move toward and away from candidates very rapidly.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

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Directeur de la publication: Walter IV. 1 nager.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511, Tel.472-7768. Ttx RSS6928

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S.A. pu capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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OPINION

What Gorbachev Dares to Bare Is Dangerously Little

N EW YORK — Mikhail Gorbachev's speech last Monday was a microcosm of the reform process that he has been leading. The speech shows how far he has come in his gness to tell the truth about Soviet history, and how far he still has to go.

It also raises serious doubts about whether he can get there - the same sorts of doubts

trouble. But not for Mr. Gorbachev, to whom "the October Revolution is truly the shining hour of humanity, its radiant dawn." Leain's centralized party is another place to look for the origins of Stalinism. So is his contempt for the kinds of institutional or

Democratization is hindered by the party's monopoly on power, by a vast bureaucratic machine and by the passivity of citizens who know that the party has always arrogated to itself, and still does, the right to act in their name.

that arise concerning his prospects for reforming the Soviet system in general.

Those Soviets and Westerners who were disappointed with the speech should remember words attributed to Mr. Gorbachev in the summer of 1986. "If we start dealing with the

past," he reportedly warned a group of writers, "we'll lose all our energy. Right now we have to direct our energy forward." His reasoning in 1986 is not hard to divine. His reform age was long and the obstacles formidable. He had just begun to consolidate power. Why antago-nize conservatives by opening up old wounds? By last April he was calling for a fresh assessment, for "a book that does not side-

step ... a book with no blank pages." Peres-troika was going beyond organizational tink-ering to structural reform of the entire Stalinist system. It was crucial to know where that system had gone wrong and why. This week Mr. Gorbachev gave his answers.

The speech begins to fill in the blank pages. It mentions former unmentionables such as Trotsky, Bukharin and Khrushchev, It goes beyond Nikita Khrushchev's secret speech, which blamed Stalin's sins (or at least those he chose to mention) on Stalin himself. Mr. Gorbachev probes cautiously and tentatively for roots in the Soviet system — particularly in "the absence of a proper level of democratiza-tion in Soviet society that made possible the personality cult, the violations of legality, the wanton repressive measures of the '30s."

All too often the Soviets have called Stalinist atrocities "mistakes" or "shortcomings." Mr. Gorbachev calls them "real crimes." He condemns "all those excesses" and "flagrant violations" of collectivization, the war on the peasantry that Mr. Khrushchev passed over.

Yet there are important things that he nei-

ther calls by their proper names nor traces to their roots. He is right that an absence of democracy made Stalinism possible, but he fails to account for the lack of democracy itself. One explanation is the nature of the Bolshe-vik revolution. The Bolsheviks may have enjoyed majority support among workers in the largest cities, but they were a tiny minority in a vast peasant country. That was an invitation to

legal guarantees that might have prevented Stalin's abuse of power. Lenin's 1921 ban on factions allowed Stalin to reduce and then eliminate intraparty democracy. Yet Mr. Gorbachev has only praise for Lenin's "proletarian party of the new type in Russia." None of these conditions made Stalinism inevitable. What they did do was make Sta-

By William Taubman

linism possible, and perhaps even probable. Read closely, Mr. Gorbachev's speech shows signs of last-minute rewriting and dilution. His treatment of Bukharin and collectivization is particularly contradictory. Why these and other contradictions? Could

one expect anything else from a national leader giving a State of the (Soviet) Union Message? That many expected more is a measure of the hopes Mr. Gorbachev has aroused. But he himself has other aims in mind.

One is to burnish the legitimacy of a regime that traces its lineage back to the Bolshevik revolution. Another is to attend to his own legitimacy. Much of the praise Mr. Gorba-chev heaps on Lenin's bold, farsighted leadership should presumably be applied to Mr. Gorbachev himself. "Conservative forces," he warns, "will seize upon any difficulty in a bid to discredit perestroika and provoke dissatis-faction among the people." Too critical a speech could have provoked such a reaction. The question remains whether he should have gone further - not just in the name of

justice but in his own self-interest. For the very forces he declines to trace to their roots are the ones that helped bring down Mr. Khrushchev and may do the same to him.

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Having identified the lack of democracy as a source of Stalinism, and a problem for Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Gorbachev locates "the de-mocratization of society" at "the core of per-estroika." But democratization is hindered by institutions that stunted its growth after 1917 — by the party's monopoly on power, by a vast bureaucratic machine and by the passivity of citizens who know that the party has always arrogated to itself, and still does, the

right to act in their name.

It will be dangerous, perhaps even impossible for Mr. Gorbachev to tell the whole truth about the Soviet past. Doing so would make him extremely vulnerable. In the long run he will be even more vulnerable if he doesn't.

The writer, professor of political science at Amherst College, is a senior fellow at Columbia University's Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Either Way You Look, East or West, the Future Is Hazy

TOS ANGELES - As I hop across the country, the ques tion people keep asking me is, "Can we trust Gorbachev?" The only confident answer has to be that he can surely be trusted to serve Soviet interests as he sees them to the best of his capacity. What else could anyone expect? That is his patriotic duty and

isn't determined to fulfill it. It helps to try a little abracadabra and imagine being in his shoes. There is still a great deal we don't know about the Kremlin, and Soviet secrecy remains dense. But we know rather more than we used to.

there's no reason to suppose he

The mystical art of Kremlinology, which once had to rely on such obscure signs as who stood where in the ritual leadership photograph or which ritual code words were suddenly left out of a speech, has given way to something approachg political analysis.

For example, the serious signals from Moscow and Eastern Europe that Mikhail Gorbachev's important speech on Nov. 2 would rehabilitate the old Bolshevik Nikolai Bukharin and undo a lot of historical lies were not made fact. Apparently he decided to temporize because of resistance from party stalwarts. He compromised, as

By Flora Lewis China's Deng Xiaoping did at the beginning of the year when he pushed out his protege Ha Yaobang as party leader.

But why then the extraordinary Moscow leak claiming that the real trouble in Mr. Gorbachev's entourage came from a protége, the Moscow party chief. Boris Yeltsin, complaining that Mr. Gorbachev was creating a "cult of personality"? In Soviet jargon, that is almost a charge of triving to that is almost a charge of trying to make himself a new Stalin.

On this there is not enough information for analysis, and we have to revert to speculation. My guess is that the Yeltsin story was more or less true, but that it was deliberately divulged in an at-tempt to present dilution of the advertised speech as a reaction against pressure for too much reform, so as not to admit that Mr. Gorbachev was really slowing down. These are the sort of things we know about when Presiden Reagan's proposals are defeated by Congress or he shifts gear for other political reasons.

We do not know who is doing. what to whom in the Soviet hierarchy, and we have to make inferences. But there was a delicious

der Yakoviev, who spent time as an exchange student in New York and wound up quite anti-American. Later he was exiled by Leonid Brezhnev, sent as ambassa Canada because he was too re-Gorbachev as a top adviser on dealing with the West

Mr. Yakoviev has given a news conference in Moscow, itself un-precedented Asked about the Yeltsin story, he said it was an internal party matter and if the party realed its internal disputes "there will be no sense in having a party."
That is about as candid a statement of how Leninism is supposed to work as exists. Of course, it is confusing as when the world is told that Ronald Reagan "misspoke."

So outsiders have to go by what they see happening. Soviet authori-ties have been clear enough lately on what they see in the West. As the political commentator Alexander Bovin said in Izvestia, they see that their doctrine underestimated the resilience of capitalism. That is putting in doubt more than a century of Marxist prediction. fronically, it comes alongside a

Khrushchev to recognize the dangers

In his discussion with me in 1964 he

was destroyed," he said he told Mr.

Dobrynin, "we would hit all the SAMs

iles as well, and we would proba-

[surface-to-air missiles] immediately, and probably the [surface-to-surface]

This warning was obviously no bluff. The Oct. 27 White House tran-

script reveals that it conveyed accu-

rately to the Russians the consensus of

the White House discussions that af-

ternoon. But the warning almost sure-

the transcript shows, had failed to dis-

bly follow that with an invasion."

scheduled for the next day.

stock market crash and jittery Western comparisons with 1929, But this time there has been no gloating in Moscow. The signs are wy York that the Russians see much to lose.

Ameriand little to gain for themselves in a world depression. They have adador to mitted that their crystal ball is cloudy, too, and that a chaotic, formist. He was brought home and promoted to the Polithuro by Mr. ous for them as well, not a preinde to Marxist-ordained triumph.

So they are having to try to read America and its shifting moods. Does it or doesn't it really want to brake the arms race? Does it or doesn't it love the atom? Moscow hears all kinds of voices from the West, and has to assess them through its own projections, as the West does in listening to them.

Americans, too, have concerns that affect overall policy. A sharp swing to the free market, away from the welfare state, is part of what Mr. Reagan promised would reinvigorate capitalism. But it has worked to the extent it has because there is a safety net, a protection against the cyclical busts that the Marxists used to think would being the sure collapse of capitalism. It isn't any easier for Moscow to see where the United States is going than it is for us.

The New York Times.

How a Third Party Almost Got the Superpowers Into War day evening was in part to induce Mr. missiles and his surface-to-air mis-By Daniel Ellsberg

KENSINGTON, California — Early on a Sunday morning 25 years ago Moscow radio began broad-casting Nikita Khrushchev's full acceptance of John Kennedy's proposal
— received just the night before —
that the Soviet Union remove all offensive missiles from Cuba in return for nothing more than a conditional American pledge not to invade the island. Thus the Cuban missile crisis

was ended by Mr. Khrushchev as abruptly, and for American officials as unexpectedly, as it had begun. For the last quarter of a century, American analysis of the crisis have found the suddenness of Mr. Khru shchev's concession to American terms on Oct. 28, 1962, inexplicable. One hypothesis that has been missing from official and scholarly analyses is that the crisis provides an example of

how the superpowers can be placed at the mercy of third parties. Even in Moscow, some were puzzled by the special haste that Sunday. "They were very, very nervous at this time," Fyodor Burlatsky, Mr. Khrushchev's speechwriter, recalled recently in a conversation about the

drafters of the Soviet message.
"This letter was not drafted in the Kremlin, nor in the Politburo. It was drafted at Khrushchev's dacha, by a drafted at Khrushchev's dacha, by a very small group. As soon as it was done, they ran it to the radio station.

begun firing Saturday morning at low-flying planes, damaging at least one. Moreover, a surface-to-air mis-

WASHINGTON — Is a Pakistani nuclear arsenal "inevitable"? Is it "discriminatory" to require nuclear conditions on aid to Pakistan? Will we

undercut the 135-nation Nonprolifer

ation Treaty if we extend new aid to

Pakistan despite its progress on the bomb? Must we choose between con-taining the Soviets and the spread of

These are the questions that have

placed some of us in Congress on the horns of a dilemma as we debate the

terms for renewing our foreign aid to

Pakistan. Given what is at stake, we

must have the right answers.

Creation of a Pakistani nuclear arsenal would surely trigger a nuclear arms race in South Asia, one that could lead to an Indo-Pakistani war that reguld be different to contain

that would be difficult to contain.

And Pakistan's bomb technology may well spread, by espionage if not

by design, to its neighbor Iran. Now that our Stinger missiles have turned

up in Iran, we must confront the graver risks that Pakistan's bomb

may bring to this volatile region. Since 1981, administration spokes-

men have told Congress that aid

would address Pakistan's defense

needs and weaken its perceived need for nuclear weapons. Yet in 1987, as evidence builds that U.S. guns and money have failed to stop pursuit of the bomb, the administration contin-

nes to champion this nuclear policy toward Pakistan. Reliable news re-ports show how far Pakistan has gone:

It is producing bomb-grade ura-nium and testing a high-explosive trig-gering package for a nuclear device.
 It has routinely violated U.S.

and foreign nuclear laws.

• It obtained a nuclear weapon de-

sign from China and exchanged sensi-tive nuclear filel cycle technology.

nuclear weapons in South Asia?

fast; as a matter of fact, the car ran into some trouble on the way, an obstruction, which delayed it. When it arrived, the manager of the station himself ran down the steps, snatched the message from the hands of the man in the car and ran up the steps to broadcast it immediately." There were good reasons for a sense

That is to say, they sent it by car, very

sile, presumed to be controlled by Soviet forces, had shot down a U-2 aircraft from an altitude higher than the artillery could reach, causing the first fatality of the crisis.

A transcript of the White House discussions of Oct. 27, recently made public at Harvard University, shows that none of the participants opestioned the assumption of iron control of urgency in Moscow. I learned about by Soviet leaders over their subordi-

We would have shot down some planes. I don't know whether this would have started the nuclear war.

one of them from Robert Kennedy in 1964 while studying communications between governments in nuclear crises. He told me -- in more detail than he later made public in his memoir, "Thirteen Days" — that at his brother's direction on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, he began a secret discussion with the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin. He said he impressed on the ambassador the serious implications of the attacks that day on American reconnaissance aircraft.

Cuban anti-aircraft artillery had

We Can't Do Without Nonproliferation

By John Glenn

The writer, a Democrat, is a U.S. senator from Ohio,

to procurement agents in the Middle

In frustration, some argue that Pa-kistan's bomb is a fait accompli. Paki-

stan has indeed acquired the capabili-

ty to make the bomb. But it does not

yet possess a nuclear arsenal, which would require more bomb-grade ura-nium than has been produced thus far,

We should work to keep it that way.

Others say it would be a double standard to attach any nuclear condi-

tions to this aid, given the advance-ments in India's or Israel's nuclear

explosives programs. Yet neither India nor Israel, whose programs predate

the passage of our nuclear export laws, has demonstrated the systematic dis-

regard for those laws that we have

seen by Pakistan. In any case, it is a

curious argument that suggests that the United States is obligated to per-

pernate its foreign policy failures.

Some of my Senate colleagues have argued that the Afghan cause is more

vital than stopping Pakistan's bomb, and others say the opposite. I believe it is still possible to have a unified policy

that is strong on both a free Afghani-

stan and nuclear nonproliferation. Congress is moving in this direction.

On Ang. 3 it unanimously approved a nonbinding resolution that I into-duced, stating that "verifiable compli-ance" with Pakistan's nuclear commit-

ments is "vital" to any further military

aid. The time has come for Congress to

write this conviction into law.

The administration wants Congress

to authorize an unconditional six-year

extension of aid. I, too, want a long-

term extension. But a six-year renewa

• It passed details of bomb parts makes sense only with reliable assur-

East and Western Europe.

nates in Cuba or over Cuban forces. So both types of firing were interpreted as a deliberate escalation, a change of orders by Mr. Khrushchev.

In fact, according to Mr. Burlatsky, "Khrushchev had given very strong very precise orders that Soviet officers should make no provocation, initiate no attack in Cuba." In particular, the firing of the surface-to-air missile that destroyed the U-2 "was done absolutely without the direction of Khruly had more impact than was intended, for a reason that the president and his advisers did not know about and, as shehev and the Soviet high command, In fact it was against their orders, and Khrushchev was very apprehensive about the American reaction. Robert Kennedy's mission Satur-

These terms would advance Paki-stan's relations with America, as well

as its other long-term interests. For

example, compliance with past commitments would add credibility to its nuclear proposals to India, thereby forcing the Indians to give more seri-

ous attention to Pakistani proposals

for mutual adherence to the Nonpro-

liferation Treaty, a test ban and a nuclear-free zone for South Asia.

But we must face up to the possi-

bility that Pakistan might choose not

to honor its commitments to us. If we

then ceased military assistance to Pa-

kistan, would that mean the aban-

donment of the Afghan resistance? Hardly. Pakistan cannot afford to halt aid. There are 3 million Afghan

refugees in Pakistan who are a grow-ing political force and a concern to the

Pakistanis. They cannot be ignored. Pakistanis acutely aware that its security is tied up with a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Its leaders will not commit political suicide by cutting off assistance to the mujahidin.

As the architect of the nuclear non-

be no rest for anyone then, no stabil-ity, no real security and no chance of

The Washington Post.

effective disarmament."

cuss even as a possibility. Very simply, the warning was directed to the wrong party. Even if he ances—backed up by tough means of verification (with on-site inspections if necessary) — that Pakistan has stopped producing bomb-grade nuclear materials. Short of this, we should extend aid only on a year-by-year basis, and without military aid if reliable information indicates that Pakistan is continuing to violation.

These could expect to control future firings of surface-to-air missiles, Mr. Khru-shchev by this point had no influence

level flights, and we ordered our batteries to fire on them."
When he heard Mr. Dobrynin's

account of his meeting with Robert Kennedy, Mr. Khrushchev could only have concluded that he was on the way to losing both his nuclear this comment to The New York Times.

of what Washington interpreted as his decision to escalate, and to get him to the likelihood of further escalation as soon as U.S. reconnaissance planes entered Cuban air space, perhaps within 12 hours. If there was any way refrain from further attacks on reconnaissance planes, starting with flights to avert this, it could only be to an-nounce his acceptance of President In his memoir, Mr. Kennedy wrote Kennedy's Saturday night proposal and start dismantling missiles before that he told the Soviet ambassador that "our photographic reconnais-sance planes would have to continue a shootdown and reprisal occurred. Mr. Khrushchev's order to dismento fly over Cuba, and if the Cubans or Soviets shot at these planes, then we would have to shoot back."

siles, with heavy Soviet casualties and

tle the missiles arrived in Caba between 1 and 3 A.M. Cuban time on Sunday. The dismantling began at 5 was more specific, "If one more plane A.M. The race to the radio station with the Soviet announcement, which bypassed slow diplomatic channels. came a few hours later.

It came just in time. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, about the time Mos-cow radio began its broadcast, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed "ten-tatively to schedule four low-level recon flights, for late afternoon, and that sircraft would fly through any fire encountered." (The president canceled these flights only after Mr. Khru-

shchev's concession was received.)
Mr. Castro told Mr. Szulc; "I am absolutely certain that if the low-level flights had been resumed we would have shot down one, two or three of these planes ... With so many batteries firing, we would have shot down some planes. I don't know whether this would have started the nuclear war." As it worked out, Mr. Castro did

not start a war. Instead he lost the missile crisis for Mr. Khrushchev, It was indeed, in the end, a Cuban crisis after all. But it was the leaders of the two superpowers who had between them unwittingly contrived to put a trigger to World War III in the fands of Fidel Castro. And so, for reasons he never knew in detail, President Kennody's estimate during the crisis of the odds of it erupting into general war-"between one in three and even" does not seem too high.

The writer was a consultant on committees reporting to the National Security Council during the Cuban missile crisis. Now concluding independent research on the risks of nuclear war, he contributed

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: For a Big Strike PARIS — A revolutionary meeting was held at Belleville [on Nov. 6]. The

was beid at benevine jon ivov. oj. The Salle Favier was packed with anarchists, communists, collectionists, and possibilists. Citizen Raimond said that there was no remedy except a general knock off. No work was his a general knock off. No work was his a general knock off. No work was his maxim. They ought to all strike and starve as they did in Belgium. They would soon have their eight hours, and that was a couple too many. The next speaker was the "apostle of the bakers." "Why in the name of common sense," he roarred, "did journeymen bakers work at night to give hot rolls and smoking breads to their betters? Let 'em eat yesterday's baking." Citizen Tortellier is a shining light in the anarchist firmament. But he thinks that Paris would soon bite its thumbs if there was a colossal strike. thumbs if there was a colossal strike.

proliferation regime, America is being watched closely by the other 134 parties to the treaty. They have lived up to their commitments. Will we live up to ours? If we do not, President Kennedy once warned, "there would be no test for anyone them. 1912: Wilson Landslide

letti and tinhorns strewn in the streets. Returns come trickling in, and those only serve to increase Governor Woodrow Wilson's lead. He is believed to have 399 electoral votes, to 117 for Theodore Roosevelt and 15 for President W.H. Taft. Democrats will have a majority of more than 100 in the House of Representatives, and eight or 10 in the Senate.

1937: Haytian Massacre

WASHINGTON - Between 1,000 and 3,000 Haytian men, women and children along the vagnety defined frontier between Hayti and the Dominican Republic were slanghtered by Dominicans. News of the massecre, which occurred early in October, came through reports of the Baptist Home Mission. Economic conditions are said to be the cause of the masscre. Because of the overcrowded condition of Hayti, thousands of natives reportedly crossed over the bonders of the Dominican Republic and took NEW YORK — All that is left of political débacle [on Nov. 5] is conjobs at extremely low wages.

and then to Aviation Veek Price lives in semirainement with his own advertising and public relations agency in Vermont.

My first contact with

de Trib's London bureau third and later editor of the European Edition) and see the New York iob there after the war.

ENTEN -

As World War II mared its end, plans to usian the Paris Herald wae drawn up by execu-

ins at the parent paper in New York. The author of the column describes his nk in that endezvor. He later, in May 1945, joined the Trih as a rewrite man, became graphic arts editor in the early 1950s and stayed in that position until the paper suspended publication in 1966. He ned went on to CBS News

By Ben Price

the New York Herald Tobune was in May 1944. when during an Army asagriment in Manhattan I stopped in at the Trib offices to meet Dick West and City Editor LL Engelling. In those days I Was a master sergeant, an accepted correspondent and the ranking editor of the London edicion of The Stars and Stripes, and was back in New York briefly to open an S&S The meeting wasn't ac-idental Back in London,

in his own self-interest for the declines to trace to their the sens that helped bring down by and easy do the same to bin dentified the lack of denomy of Statistian, and a problem for he say, Mr. Gorbachev locates that Mr. Gorbachev locates "lied My Mer. Con commer meeter bed But democratization is hindered by that strented its growth after 195 party's manapoly on power by negated to itself, and still doe, b

in the many perhaps even imposite Gorhachev to tell the whole to Soviet pest Doing so would make the contract voluciable in the long make the doesn't

the, professor of political science that projessur of posturen science of the second of the se the Sories Union. He contributed in The New York Times

uture Is Hazy

Stock market crash and into Western comparisons win 198.
But this time there has been a But this time there has been a glouding in Moscow. The sign at that the Russians see much to a small little to gain for themselve and little to gain for themselve a world depression. They have a shart their crosses but matted that their crystal ball cloudy, too, and that a chark desperate world would be desperate world would be desperate world would be desperate world not a pro-

to Marcist-ordained mining So they are having to try to me America and its shifting most Does it or doesn't it really was brake the arms race? Dos is doesn't it love the atom? More bears all kinds of voices from it West, and has to asses to through its own projections at west does in listening to then

Americans, too, have once that affect overall policy A sh rwing to the free market, as from the welfare state, is part what Mr. Reagan promised soil reanvigorate capitalism. But it is seried to the estent it has been there is a safety net, a promise egainst the cyclical busts that Assertists used to think would be

the stare collapse of capitalism It isn't any easier for More to see where the United States going than it is for us. The New York Tones.

ers Into War

siles and his surface-to-ere siles, with heavy Soviet combine the likelihood of further eather доост 25 U.S. госопланили ф emistred Cuban ar space pris ergal within 12 hours. If therewas my on avert this, it could only he as mounce his acceptance of his Kennedy's Saturday man prin design and commences of the a shootdown and repress come Mr. Khrushaber's order week

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ND 50 YEARS AGO

STREET ROOMS STREET

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A Message Isly Little By Dubcek Hails the Hails the Kremlin

By Gary Lee Washington Pau Service MOSCOW — Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovak leader who spearheaded the "Prague Spring" that was crushed by a Soviet-led invasion in 1968, has sent a message of congratulations to the Kremlin leadership on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Bol-shevik Revolution; a Soviet official said Thursday. The news of Mr. Dubcek's letter,

announced at a news conference by Central Committee official Georgi Shaknazarov, came a day after a leading Soviet historian sug-gested that a new assessment of the Prague Spring and its suppression by Warsaw Pact troops might now

The Prague Spring was an ex-periment that introduced, for a few months, greater economic and cultural freedoms and more open political debate in Czechoslovakia Mikhail S. Gorbachev is promoting in the Soviet Union many of the policies that ultimately led to Mr. Dubcek's ouster from the Czecho-

slovak Communist Party. Mr. Dubcek, 65, also said in his message this week that he welcomed Moscow's efforts at change according to Czechoslovak emigrés

Besides Mr. Dubcek's letter, 20 former Czechoslovak officials who were purged after the Prague Spring also reportedly wrote to the international meeting of Commu-

A review of the 1968 Soviet crackdown in Prague, ordered in response to fears that Czechoslovakia's experiments were a threat to Communist rule and Soviet hegemony, could send an important sig-nal to Soviet allies in Eastern Europe. Western diplomats said. But it also could destabilize the

grip of the Czechoslovak leaders who gained power after the Soviet intervention, the diplomats said. The Czechoslovak leader, Gustav Husak, and a delegation of par-

ty officials flew home to Pragne from Moscow on Thursday afternoon. They left before the Red Square parade, the highlight of the anniversary festivities, which is scheduled for Saturday.

Mr. Husak, who assumed power after Mr. Dubcek was ousted, left a day after a Soviet historian, Georgi nimov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, said at a news conference that "I think there is a need to think over the events of 1968, the intervention."



IN BERLIN, SOVIETS MARK REVOLUTION — Soviet soldiers marching Friday in West Berlin past a T-34 tank that reached the city in 1945. The soldiers laid a wreath at the Soviet World War II monument, marking the Bolshevik Revolution's 70th anniversary.

international meeting of Communist and leftist parties taking place in Moscow for the anniversary. Panels Fault Reagan on Contra Affair

By David E. Rosenbaum

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The conressional committees on the Iran-

contra affair have approved a final report concluding that President Ronald Reagan was responsible for allowing the normal processes of government to be disregarded, committee members said. The Senate committee, at a

closed meeting on Thursday, adopted the report by a 9-2 vote, with all six Democrats and three of the five Republicans in support. The House of Representatives panel, at a separate meeting, approved it by a straight party-line

ote of 9-6. The report is scheduled to be released Nov. 17. The Republicans who opposed it plan to file their senting report at the same

The report and the dissent together are expected to rum about
500 pages. Representative Lee H. know of the diversion and that he
indicates the dissent together are expected to rum about
lishing that the president did not report are Orrin G. Hatch of Utah
and James A. McClure of Idaho.

Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, the chairman of the House committee, said the report would contain "enormous detail" but "no major

The main contention between the two sides was over whether the Colonel Oliver L. North and the president knew that proceeds from arms sales to Iran were used to finance the Nicaraguan rebels.

Legislators said the report would state that no direct evidence was found showing Mr. Reagan was aware of the diversion, but that the matter could not be resolved beso many documents had been destroyed. The report also will maintain that if the president did not know about it, he should have.

In their dissent, the Republicans

could not have been expected to know about it if no one told him.

whether laws restricting aid to the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are called, applied to Lieutenant others on the staff of the National Security Council. The report will say the laws did apply; the Republican dissent will say they did not.

The majority report and the Republican dissent are in agreement on many important points. Both will say, for instance, that it was cause some witnesses were uncoop-wrong to sell arms to Iran and that erative or unbelievable and because government policy should not be government policy should not be made by private operatives.

The Republican senators who voted for the majority report are Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, William S. Cohen of Maine said they would maintain that the and Paul S. Trible Jr. of Virginia.

The two sides also differ over

hand. Creation of stability in each individual area in the relationship of forces would benefit security.

Minister Manfred Wörner, who said during a North Atlantic Treaty conventional forces should be the top priority.
"If we make progress in this area,

then we can also negotiate over short-range weapons," Mr. Wörner

Two senior members of Chancel-lor Helmut Kohl's ruling conserva-Germany's special security inter-

Warsaw Questioning 8 Over Appeal for Boycott

By John Tagliabue Vesc York Times Service GDANSK, Poland - The Polish authorities, apparently concerned over a Solidarity appeal for a boycott of a national referendum, have ordered eight people who signed

the appeal, including Lech Walesa to report for police questioning The government condemned the Solidarity statement, saying it opposed Poland's interests. Solidarity leaders in Gdanek. where the appeal was signed Oct. 25, said the purpose of a union

reorganization, announced at the same time, was to help the union come out into the open Solidarity leaders abolished the

2 Bonn Aides Disagree on **Arms Cuts**

BONN - Cuts in short-range, or hattlefield, nuclear weapons in Europe should not be linked to reductions in conventional forces, For-eign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said

We should not be prisoners to artificial links between different areas of disarmament," he said. Western Europe, especially West Germany, is threatened by Warsaw Pact superiority in conventional forces, chemical weapons and nu-

clear arms with a range of under 300 miles (about 500 kilometers), Mr. Genscher asserted.

But he added: The elimination of one imbalance facing the West should not be made dependent on righting another imbalance before-

The foreign minister's statement contradicted remarks by Defense Organization Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Monterey, Cali-fornia, earlier this week that cuts in

tive Christian Democratic Union appealed to Mr. Worner on Wednesday to emphasize West

clandestine temporary coordinating committee and an aboveground temporary union council, and replaced them with a 10-member national executive council headed by Mr. Walesa.

"We want to come out into the open, we want to go public," an adviser to Mr. Walesa said.

(Mr. Walesa said Friday that he had refused to discuss the outlawed union's new leadership structure when summoned for questioning Reuters reported from Warsaw. "I refused to say anything and simply handed them our communique on the emergence of the national executive council, where everything is spelled out," he said.

[He said that he had been warned by the Gdansk authorities that he was obstructing their investigation. but that they had been courteous throughout the 30-minute session.]

The leading party official in Gdansk said party leaders were not troubled by the changes in Solidariroused by the changes in solutarity. "I don't think that beyond changing their name the group represents any new quality," the official, Stanislaw Bejger, said.

Mr. Bejger, a manager and spe-cialist in maritime industries, was brought in after martial law to pick up the pieces in Gdansk, which was a hotbed of Solidarity activity.

These people are so changeable in their views, it is difficult to treat them as constructive partners." said Mr. Beiger, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee. "They say they want reform, then when we try to implement reform, they call for a slowing down and stopping participation in

The Sejm, the Polish parliament, has approved questions on which Poles are supposed to vote Nov. 29, indicating their support for changes in the way the economy is run and for greater popular say in the way the country is governed.

The Communist leadership, worried about the impopularity of its economic austerity program, which could produce drastically higher prices for consumer goods, is seeking to enlist the sympathy of a disaffected population through the referendum

DEATH NOTICE

Homes M. BYINGTON Jr. A retired Foreign Service Officer and first American Ambassador to Malaya, now Malaysia, died of a heart attack at see aboard the Vista Fjord on November 1, 1987. He was 79 years old and was a resident of Soto Grande, Spain. He is survived by his wife, the former lane Melharr a son Worste M 24 of Jane McHarg; a son, Homer M. 3d, of New York City; two sisters; two broth-ers; and two grandchildren.

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. As World War II

NOTES ON A CENTURY

How the Dingbat Flew the Atlantic While Paris Was Being Liberated

THE STARS AND STRIPES

neared its end, plans to restart the Paris Herald wwere drawn up by executives at the parent paper in New York. The author of this column describes his role in that endeavor. He later, in May 1945, joined the Trib as a rewrite man, became graphic arts editor in the early 1950s and stayed in that position until the paper suspended publication in 1966. He next went on to CBS News and then to Aviation
Week Price lives in semiretirement with his own advertising and public relations agency in Vermont.

By Ben Price

My first contact with the New York Herald Tribune was in May 1944, when during an Army assignment in Manhattan I stopped in at the Trib offices to meet Dick West and City Editor L.L. Engelking. In those days I was a master sergeant, an accredited correspondent and the ranking editor of the London edition of The Stars and Stripes, and I was back in New York briefly to open an S&S

The meeting wasn't accidental. Back in London, Geoffrey Parsons (then the Trib's London bureau chief and later editor of the European Edition) had suggested I stop in and see the New York staffers about a possible job there, after the war.

was Howard Davis, then business manager. During our discussions, I mentioned that I would be going back to Europe as

publication there as quickly as possible, and the Herald Tribune plant ar 21 Rue de Berri had been "loaned" to us for

My orders to return to Europe came through not long before Paris fell, in August 1944. Before I left, Davis asked me to carry some Herald material along to Paris. He gave me a bronze cast of the old masthead dingbat and about six matrixes of Bodoni type faces for headlines, ranging from 12 pt. to 72 pc, in both roman and italic. I put this all in my barracks bag and boarded a plane back to London, en route to

About four weeks later, Paris fell and we were mans left behind some off. Among the first S&S army staffers involved in to good use an assortment getting Stripes rolling in of radio equipment, tele-Paris were Robert Moora (for many years with the NYHT) and Andy Roo Mile. Brazier, though she ney (who wound up with was of course mostly con-CBS news). Another was cerned with the Herald,

One of the Herald em- Walker, later a longtime done in Paris and helped ployees I met on that trip NYHT staffer. We met us out. at the Trib offices at 21 Rue de Berri. Mlle. Reneé Brazier, the business man-

ager, who'd kept an eye on the property during ed Press and United Press. soon as Paris fell to the the German occupation, grected everyone at the Stripes planned to start front door. Some of us bedded down across the street in the Hotel California and others at the Hotel Haussmann,

I put aside Davis's material for Parsons, who was due to arrive soon to get the Herald in operation. But we used some of Bodoni typefaces, up to 36 pt., in Stars and Stripes.

Stripes began printing in September, and the Herald followed three months later. To avoid confusion between the two staffs, the city room was split in two: On one side of the wall were S&S people, on the other, the Herald scaffers. Les Midgley arrived from New York to become news editor of the Herald.

useful material. We put type machines, and other communications gear. S&S civilian Everett knew how to get things year.

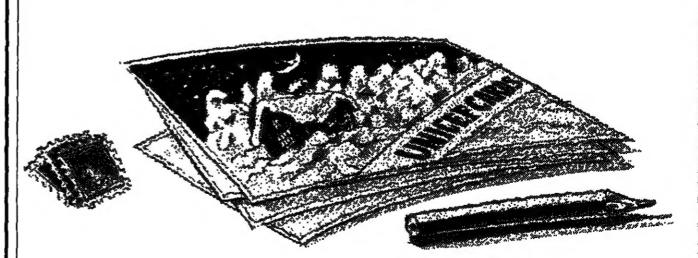
Phones to Paris Milipary were installed, with direct lines to the London bureaus of S&S, Associar-It was on one of those

phones that AP staffer Most Gudbrod transmitted the AP scoop on the end of the war with Germany in May 1945. Mort and I were good friends and I often let him use my office and phone to call London. And it was at my desk, at my phone, in the Paris Herald Building, that he called in the story to London AP Bureau Chief Bob Bunnelle on that great day the war

ended in Europe. The first day's edition of the Paris Herald, as I recall, sold out completely. And it's worth remembeing where that first day's newsprint came from. It was rumed over to the Trib by Stars and Stripes, which had confiscared a bargeload of Ger-The retreating German paper on the Rhine and left behind some shortly beforehand.

> This is the 37th in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial

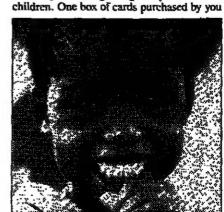
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can make a big difference. For instance, one card can provide enough money to give four children Oral Rehydration Salts to protect them from death by dehydration caused by diarrhoea. Fifty cards fund enough vaccine to

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U.S. Decision to Send Stinger Missiles to Chad Is Seen as Raising Ante

By Elaine Sciolino

WASHINGTON — The United States decision to supply Chad with Stinger missiles signals an in-creased American commitment to Chad in its conflict with Libya, according to Reagan administra-tion officials.

Until now, France, which provides an air shield for most of Chad, has been the main supplier of arms to the Chadians. Although the cost of the Stinger

sale, \$2 million, is low, the weapon is expected to enhance significantly Chad's military strength at a time when Chad has expressed frustra-tion at France's reluctance to pro-

France has not formally protested the American sale, but it has expressed concern to Washington that the heat-seeking missile, a symbol of covert American support for American-backed insurgents in Angola and Afghanistan, could substantially step up the conflict between Chad and Libya.

France has supported international arbitration to resolve the dis-pute between Libya and Chad over the Aozou strip in northern Chad. But the American sale is expected to send a strong signal to Chad that the United States supports Chad's military goal of ousting Libyan troops from the area.

Under the accord, which was concluded in the last few weeks, Chad will become the first African

Spain Joins Nuclear Accord

joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty on Thursday, becoming the 136th nation to promise not to develop or otherwise acquire nuclear explosive devices and to accept stances, such high-technology international safeguards on its nuclear installations.

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fired weapon. The deal provides for 24 Stinger missiles and 7 launchers.

A small U.S. Army team of instructors, technicians and mainte nance personnel was sent to Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, within the last two weeks. Delivery of the missiles is expected to begin in about two weeks.

"In response to a continued air threat from Libya, the United States has decided to honor Chad's request for Stingers," a Pentagon official said Thursday.

He added that the accord provided "a complete package, including training," but he declined to give further details. The decision was made despite

wide disagreement among Ameri-can military and intelligence offi-cials over whether Chad needed the Stingers, and mounting concern that the weapon might become too widely available. The missile is mobile and accurate. Its acquisition by the Afghan

rebels last year has virtually stooped Soviet and Afghan air attacks during the day in regions of the country where the Stinger is believed to be available. According to some assessments

the Stinger has had a "kill ratio" of about 80 percent against Soviet aircraft in the Afghan War.
"Clearly, the intent is to bring

the Chadians up to the level of the Afghan rebels," a military analyst on Capitol Hill said. "Once the dians know how to use them, they will have a tremendous advantage at a very low cost."

United Press International The sale is likely to cause con-WASHINGTON — Spain cern on Capitol Hill that the missiles could fall into the hands of Libya or its ally, Iran. It is also expected to revive a debate over whether, and under what circumveloping countries.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Belgium Considers Offshore Waste Island

The Belgian authorities have been conducting a confidential study on the feasibility of constructing an artificial island in the North Sea on which to dump industrial waste. Agalev, the Flem-ish ecologist party, discovered the plan and publicized it, embar-rassing regional and national of-ficials and atousing protests from coastal towns. The ecologists called the project "senseless." called the project "senseless."

Regional and national authori-

ties spousored the study, which mended building a circular island, about two miles (three kiometers) in diameter, on one of 14 sandbanks about 20 miles off the coast of some of Belgium's most popular beaches. The island would be surrounded by a wall up to 80 feet (25 meters) high and would include a dock for the unloading of waste-carrying barges. The island would cost 35 billion Belgian francs (\$980 million) to build. It would have a capacity of 200 million to 600 million tons of waste, enough to last the Flan-ders region for 20 years.

A spokesman for the Compag-nie François d'Entreprise, a civil engineering company involved in the study, said the plan was worth considering because there was little room for storing waste on the Flanders flatlands. No toxic or radioactive waste would be stored on the island, he said.

The study has been defended by Jan Lenseens, a Christian Democrat and the regional envi-ronment minister. But Miet Smet, a Christian Democrat who is junior environment minister in the national government, said she opposed the plan. Louis Olivier, the national minister of public works, has not expressed an opinion.

Frankfurt Court Backs Center on Surrogacy

The first surrogate motherhood center in West Germany, United Families International in Frankfurt, has won its first court by the city authorities to close it because it is "trading in chil-

The center was ordered closed days after if opened Oct. 1. A branch of a U.S. surrogate motherhood organization, the center says it does not promote surro-gate motherhood, but offers free advice about opportunities in the United States. West German adoption laws han individuals and private organizations from acting as go-betweens for mothers and adoptive couples.

A Frankfurt court ruled that

the center could stay open because the city had not given suffi-cient evidence to close it down. The court said that although surrogate motherhood has been a ontroversial issue for years, it is not regulated by law.

The opening of the center has drawn sharp opposition from politicians, religious authorities and feminists. Rita Sussmuth, federal minister of youth, family, women and health, called the center's activities "a serious affront to human dignity."

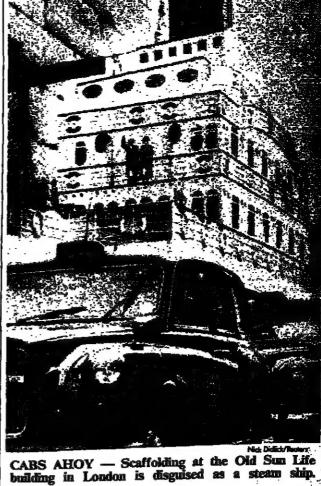
Around Europe

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has named the first British ombudsman for security and intelligence services. The appointment of Sir Philip Woodfield, 64, a civil servant and former private secretary to three prime ministers, followed a series of charges that intelligence agents, bound by an oath of secrecy, had no outside channel for sing their personal and professional problems. The government has been embarrassed by recent scandals. They include the case of Michael John Bettaney, a former counterespionage officer who was sentenced to 23 years in prison in 1984 for trying to sell secrets to the Soviet Union, and the controversy over "Spycatcher," the memoirs of Peter Wright, a former intelligence

Italian art lovers who cannot battle to stay open, despite efforts afford to buy a masterpiece can cent to 30 percent of its value.

agent. The government has

banned the book in Britain.



now rent or lesse one. Leasarte, a The most valuable painting availcompany in Milan established by able, by Giovanni Battista Moroan Italian bank, Banca Nazionale ni, a 16th-century Italian artist, is an Italian bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, and by Gilberto Algranti, an Italian art expert and auction organizer, offers about 200 paintings for hire to individuals and organizations. The cost depends on the value of the painting and the length of time one wants to keep it. A customer can lease a work worth 10 million lira (about \$8,000), with the option to buy, at 282,300 lira a month over a 40-month period. The rental payments count toward eventual purchase. If the renter wishes to buy the work, however, there is an additional payment of 10 per-

worth 1.2 billion lira.

In Goteborg, Sweden, female politicians posing as prostitutes have taken to the streets to warn men about the dangers of AIDS. About 15 city councillors and officials dressed in fishnet stock-ings and miniskirts walk the sidewalks at night to inform potential customers that they might catch acquired immune deficiency syndrome from prostitutes and pass it on to other partners. City officials said the campaign is to last several months.

-SYTSKE LOOLIEN

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Spain Vous to Act = 6 flow 1,556 TV at to their original demand on bis throughout the talks and or wildowing to do so. In return, by said they have not brought up kmin U.S. naval base at Rota, kUS ar installations at Moron Manages and nine other smallout has on Spanish soil. A high-ranking aide to Prime minister had explained his less before the negotiations

Nonetheless, the aide said, M motiators have persisted in File in return for the proand concessions from Washingle government says it feels s nembership in NATO and commend use of the other U.S. in Spain are sufficient counbase to the disruption that

k File outside Spain. Mr. González word approval for spatial for to be the U.S. military presence in

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The most valuable painting and able, by Giovanni Battista Mon ni, a 16th-century Italian aring worth 1.2 billion lira

in Goteborg, Sweden, Jan politicisms posing as prosing lawe taken to the streets to me men about the dangers of AIDs About 15 city councillors and a ficials dressed in fishner store ings and miniskirts walt the sicustomers that they might can acquired immune deficiency apdrome from prostitutes and page it on to other partners. City of cials said the campaign is to be several months.

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Salvador Rebels Reject Declaration by Duarte Of Unilateral Cease-Fire

SAN SALVADOR - Leftist rebels said Friday that they would not respect a unilateral cease-fire ernment, and vowed to step up their economic sabotage in El Sal-

The announcement came a day after President José Napoleón Duarte ordered the cease-fire under the Central American peace accord, which went into full effect

"We will not respect a measure taken unilaterally and without our participation," the rebels said in a broadcast over Radio Venceremos, their clandestine station. "We are willing to have a cease fire, but one that is negotiated and brings about

The rebels said they would inacrease economic sabotage. On Thursday night they blew up more than a dozen utility poles in San

Mario Aquinade and Mignel Sainz of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, a coalition of five guerrilla groups, and Hector Oquili of the Revolutionary Demo-cratic Front, a political opposition group allied with them, met Wednesday in Mexico City with the Roman Catholic archbishop of San Salvador, Armro Rivera y Da-

We told Rivera y Damas that we will continue the dialogue when conditions are right, and then the dialogue will be in Mexico City," they said Thursday.

■ End to Aid Urged William Branigin of The Wash-ington Post reported from San Sal-

Mr. Duarte, declaring the government's unilateral cease-fire, called on Soviet bloc and other countries to stop aiding the rebels, in accord with the Central American peace plan.

The accord, signed Aug. 7 in Guatemala by the presidents of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, calls hind in Vietnam. The rebels deny for simultaneous cease-fires, am- receiving outside military support.

(Configued from Page 1)

decree, which has been in effect for

The total amnesty, according to

The first news of the govern-ment's plans came several hours

before Mr. Ortega's speech, at a

meeting of the four-member Na-

(Continued from Page 1)

smek to their original demand on

he F-16s throughout the talks and

would continue to do so. In return,

they said, they have not brought up the major U.S. naval base at Rota, the U.S. air installations at Moron

and Zaragoza and nine other small-

A high-ranking aide to Prime Minister Felipe González said the

prime minister had explained his position clearly to President Ron-

ald Reagan before the negotiations

began. Nonetheless, the aide said, U.S. negotiators have persisted in

expecting Spanish concessions on the F-16s in return for the pro-posed concessions from Washing-

The government says it feels Spain's membership in NATO and

he continued use of the other U.S.

referendum in March 1986 largely

reduce the U.S. military presence in

Since then, his government has

chosen the F-16s at Torrejon as a measure of that reduction, pointing

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the F-16s outside Spain.

er U.S. bases on Spanish soil.

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six years, many political and civil compliance with the accord.

a statement issued by Mr. Ortega's sents opposition parties, called the

an end to foreign aid for rebels.

Mr. Duarte announced measures to encourage the Salvadoran rebels declared by the U.S. backed gov- to accept amnesty, such as medical assistance and humanitarian aid. The government was to start releasing at least 424 accused rebels from prison Friday, and government oflicials estimated that as many as 750 eventually may go free. The Salvadoran leader said he

had ordered the unilateral ceasefire because the rebels had broken off talks on a negotiated truce.

Government and rebel representatives held peace talks Oct. 4-5 in El Salvador and met again in Venezuela to try to negotiate a ceasefire, but the rebels, protesting the slaying Oct. 26 of a leftist human rights commission leader, refused to attend a meeting last week. Mr. Duarte said that as part of

the cease-fire, the armed forces would suspend the use of artillery and attack aircraft unless it was specifically authorized for defen-He said the military would carry

out "actions of protection and se-curity" in conflict zones with units ently based in the zones, but he did not elaborate. Mr. Duarte called on the guerril-

las to stop all military actions, economic sabotage, terrorism, assassi-nations, extortion and kidnappings of military and civilian officials. The rebels continued Thursday

to enforce a transportation strike to protest the killing of Herbert Anaya, head of the Human Rights ommission of Salvador. Citing the peace plan's prohibi-

tions against foreign aid to insurgencies, Mr. Duarte called on Nicaragua, Cuba, Libya, East Germany, Vietnam and the Soviet Union to "respect" the accord and stop aiding the rebels.

The government has long accused Cuba and Nicaragua of providing military and logistical aid to the rebels, and U.S. officials say some captured rebel weapons have been traced to U.S. stocks left be-

One member of the commission,

Mauricio Diaz Davila, who repre-

ACCORD: Indirect Talks Proposed 1943.
A sharp decline in the value of REBELS: tional Reconciliation Commission, which is responsible for overseeing

> dence that Americans were directly Moderate leaders attribute the involved in the Philippine governcurrency depreciation to the govment's drive against the insurgen-But recent stepped-up criticisms

Neil A. Lewis of The New York PRESS: ■ House Approves Aid Times reported from Washington: The U.S. House of Representa-

day in aid for the contras through Spain Voies to Act arms. A similar measure is expected to be approved by the Senate. The funds are not to be used for you say, 'Wow, this is great.'

ed to be approved by the Senate. Democratic opponents of further aid to the rebels have said they will oppose any aid beyond Dec. 16. The money approved Thursday was included in a resolution that continues spending for government programs at the same levels as last r. The resolution was required

to finance the operation of the fed-eral government, since no budget has been agreed on. Once the resolution is passed, Congress is likely to turn its artention to a spending resolution for the rest of the fiscal year, through the end of September. That resolution contains no money for the contras. An aide to the Democratic leadership said a vote on the secand resolution is expected in the next several weeks and could turn into a showdown on whether to cut off aid to the contras for good.

■ 19 Killed in Guaternala

bases in Spain are sufficient coun-terparts to the disruption that would be caused by redeploying Thirteen Guatemalan government soldiers and six leftist guerrillas were killed early Friday in a Mr. González won approval for Spain's membership in NATO in a clash in the western province of Quiche, Agence France-Presse re-ported from Guatemala City, quoton a promise to stay out of the NATO military command and to

ing official sources.

It was the first major fighting reported in Guatemala since the Central American peace plan, signed Aug. 7 in Guatemala City, went into effect. Last month govemment and rebel representatives held inconclusive talks in Madrid.



A soldier on patrol in northern El Salvador hours after the

Duarte government declared a cease-fire in the civil war.

Judge Ginsburg said: "Earlier to-day, I was asked whether I had ever

used drugs. To the best of my recol-

lection, once as a college student in

the '60s, and then on a few occa-

That was the only drug I ever used.

I have not used it since. It was a

Senators were split on whether

U.S. Is Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

monthly newsletter Ang Bayan, or

Our Country, have suggested that

the longstanding policy not to tar-

get Americans was about to

be angered by the U.S. govern-ment's increased delivery of weap-

Shortly before the three Ameri-

ered 100 radios, 150 new trucks,

and 61,000 pairs of combat boots.

The U.S. ambassador, Nicholas

Platt, told foreign reporters on Oct.

23 that "we're trying to speed up the delivery of this equipment and

Intelligence Agency, and the State

Department for "mercilessty push-ing to intensify the level of violence inflicted upon our people." He also accused Mrs. Aquino of

cern, voiced mainly by congressio-

its actually coming.

military.

mistake, and I regret it."

sions in the 70s, I used marijuana.

(Continued from Page 1) ernment was unable to take any action to meet the labor group's demands. The government has faced a political deadlock since January 1986, when President Amin Gemayel refused to sign a Syrian-sponsored peace pact

the Lebanese pound against for-eign currencies has sent prices souring in a nation that imports at least 85 percent of its needs.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

office, would apply to everyone government's new willingness to convicted of violating the public security law, under which thousands of Nicaraguans have been convicted of anti-Sandinist acts. sents opposition parties, called the government's new willingness to open indirect contacts with the contras "extremely important." But he said the government had still taken only "half a step."

being off drugs. Suddenly you quit and at first it's difficult and then one and supplies to the Philippine The public's reaction, though is

also a reflection of its attitude to- cans were slain at Clark, the U.S. ward — or more appropriately its government turned over to the exhaustion with — both Israeli Philippines 10 armored personnel

stopped expecting anything new from their leaders, concluding that the peace process was dead and the domestic political situation was

a monopoly on the broadcasting of rael, Israelis are by no means cut off from the world

some entertainment on their televisome entertainment on their televi-sion screens by adjusting their an-tennas to pick up the new experi-mental channel in Israel, as well as lordanian. Cyoriot. Egyptian or Americans conduct patrols in com-Jordanian, Cypriot, Egyptian or Lebanese television.

But this creates its own prob-lems. Israeli military officials are initial comment on the latest statebusy trying to find a way to resume

Iceberg Breaks Off From Antarctica Shoreline Is Altered by Loss of 100-Mile-Long Mass

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — An iceberg nearly 100 miles long has broken loose from Antarctica, dramatically altering the frozen shoreline where Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd established his Little America base camp nearly six decades ago, the National

The iceberg broke off from the Ross Ice Shelf along the Bay of Whales. Scientists at the Mc-Murdo Station, about 450 miles (728 kilometers) away, said the iceberg was so big that its departure would eliminate the bay as a geological feature

Science Foundation has report-

"The size of the iceberg in hu-man terms is staggering." Guy G. Guthridge, an official with the foundation, said Thursday in announcing the discovery, which was confirmed by satellite photos. "If you could somehow transport it to California and melt it, it would supply all the water needs of Los Angeles for the next 675 years." The iceberg was believed to be

98 miles long and about 25 miles wide, giving it an area of 2,450 square miles (6,340 square kilo-Icebergs often break off from

Antarctica, but officials said this chunk represents two to three times the normal amount of ice that breaks free in a year.

"That's a biggie," said James H. Zumberg, president of the University of Southern California and an expert on the Antarcrica ice fields. "It's probably the largest in recent time."

It is not likely to pose much of a problem for ships, he noted, because "ri's large enough for the ships to see it."

Scientists at the McMurdo Station were tracking the iceberg, but its size means that it will move very slowly as it eases south. In most cases, even the largest icebergs melt before they become a navigational hazard according to Barclay Kamb, provost at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Cali-fornia, and a geologist who specializes in the glacial sciences.

'The wind is the primary agent" that drives all icebergs, Mr. Kamb said, "but they don't move fast because they are so extensive and so deeply rooted in the ocean.

The National Science Foundation estimated Thursday that the recently discovered iceberg was at least 750 feet thick, and about 90 percent of that would hang w the surface, thus minimiz ing the driving force of the

The Ross Ice Shelf, a giant sheet of floating ice from which the iceberg broke off, extends down from the rocky mainland

and is "about the size of the state of Texas," which has a land area of 262,970 square miles, according to Mr. Zumberg, a glaciologist who has studied the ice shelf since 1957.

Byrd, an explorer who is credited as the first man to fly over the North and South Poles, established his Little America base camp on the shelf during an ex-

pedition in 1928. "The ice shelf itself is moving out to sea," Mr. Zumberg said, adding that it was being pushed by two glaciers on the mainland. As the tides and the waves and the movement continues, those chunks break off and float out to

He described Antarctica as "the birthplace of most of the icebergs in the world." The other primary source is Greenland, but the two regions produce very different icebergs. The icebergs from Greenland are rugged and mountainous, he said, whereas those from Antarctica are flat.

Mr. Kamb said that icebergs usually remain near the coast of Antarctica, but that that has not always been the case. In 1978, an iceberg was

deemed a hazard to the few ships that cross the South Atlantic more than a decade after it broke off from Antarcpica, Warmer waters eventually melted the ice-

South Africa Executes 3, Ignores Plea From the UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch PRETORIA - Three blacks, including an anti-apartheid activist were hanged Friday in a Pretoria ail despite a United Nations Security Council plea for clemency for one of them. The three had been convicted of

Mlungisi Luphondo, 21, a member of an activist youth movement, was found guilty of having taken part in the April 1986 killing of Patrick Jacobs, consul-general of the nominally independent black homeland of Ciskei, and a woman

A spokesman for the Justice Ministry, Pieter Durandt, said Friday that there was nothing political about Mr. Luphondo's crime. He said that Mr. Luphondo and three other black youths were trying to steal Mr. Jacobs's car.

who was with him.

On Thursday, the Security Council urged Pretoria to spare Mr. Luphondo to "avoid further aggravating the situation in the country.

The two others hanged Friday were common criminals, Mr. Dur-The three executions brought to

131 the number of people hanged in South Africa since the beginning of the year. The total included 84 blacks, 41 of mixed race and six

Meanwhile, the South African government reiterated Friday that remarks by a black nationalist prisoner freed after 23 years in prison could not be quoted Justice Minister H.J. Coetsee

warned reporters that nothing that Govan Mbeki said could be recorded or published because he is a member of the Communist Party, a banned organization. Mr. Coetsee authorized an exemption for Mr. Mbeki's news con-

ference following his release on Thursday, but said it would remain in force from now on. Mr. Mbeki, 77, embraced his wife on Friday for the first time since he and Nelson Mandela, were

form a picture that may be particuimprisoned for life in 1964 on larly unpopular among conservacharges of treason. Both men are leaders of the outlawed African National Congress. On Thursday, Mr. Mbeki said he

remained committed to the ideals of the ANC, of the South African Communist Party and of the show that about one third of all ANC's military wing. Umkhomto Americans from age 37 to 47 have we Sizwe, or Spear of the Nation, smoked marijuana at least once. which he helped to found.

(AFP, UPI)

COURT: Ginsburg Acknowledges Marijuana Use but Reagan Stands by Him Mr. Reagan would be forced to who was in the Justice Department said that the president and his con-(Continued from Page 1) withdraw a nominee whose confir-mation he has championed as "vi-1984 as deputy assistant attorney now faced a difficult problem: A that he smoked marijuana once as a college student in the 1960s and on

Labor Threat

among fighting militias.
The strike caps months of protests by warring Christian and Moslem communities, united only in their demand for government action to deal with the economic crisis, its worst since Lebanon ained independence from France

erament's inability to collect taxes and fees for public services in the of the American government from lower-level Communist officials and in the Central Committee's

(Continued from Page 1)

journalists and politicians, Mr. El- carriers, and more recently deliv-He said most Israelis long ago

Although, the state-owned Israe-li radio and television have almost criticized the Pentagon, the Central Hebrew- and Arabic-language information and entertainment in Is-

The army's radio station, Galei
Zahal, is still operating and gives a
Hebrew news bulletin every hour.
All the newspapers are still being published. And Israelis can find the radion's sowereign rights."

There has also been growing consequences and the nation's sovereign rights."

the Arabic-language radio and television broadcasts because Arabs in advising Americans to exercise exthe Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip are now listening exclusively to anti-Israeli Arabic radio stations for their informa-

tally important to the fight against "a few occasions" in the 1970s. In a statement issued Thursday,

"They're going to have to seri-ously consider whether they have a major problem," said Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, who voted for Judge Robert H. Bork, the presi-dent's first nominee. He added: Quite frankly, they've had a problem from day one."

Some Republican senators sought to minimize the impact of the disclosure.

putfs of marijuana," said Senator if he had ever used illegal drugs. Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, Judge Ginsburg was a law su chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee.

in recent years must answer in writ- peals and later for Justice Thuring or in an interview whether he

attorney general, D. Lowell Jensen,

general for regulatory affairs, was man Mr. Reagan has praised as an maniacal" about not hiring any lawyers who acknowledged having

Federal law makes it a crime to make a false statement to federal officials on such questionnaires. It could not be determined whether Judge Ginsburg was re-quired to answer such a question-

eral Bureau of Investigation, which is conducting a background investi-"It's a sad day if we're going to gation in connection with his nomireject a man because he took a few nation, had asked Judge Ginsburg Judge Ginsburg was a law student at the University of Chicago

According to a Justice Department official, every attorney hired too, first for the U.S. Court of Apgood Marshall of the Supreme has ever used illegal drugs. Court. From 1975 to 1983,
The official said that a deputy taught at Harvard Law School. Court. From 1975 to 1983, he

In addition to using marijuana, the nominee once ran a computerized dating service and married a It was not clear whether the Fedwoman who had performed abortions while in medical school. Tak-

upholder of law and order has ad-

said, Mr. Ginsburg is emerging as a man with "a lifestyle not much to

the liking of Ronald Reagan's con-

en together, the three elements

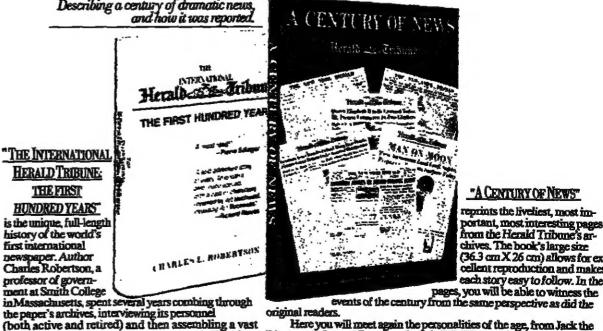
Moreover, one of the experts

mitted to repeated illegal acts.

Mr. Reagan and his wife have crusaded against drug use, and so has Mr. Meese, the man who perfrom 1970 to 1973, after which he suaded the president to pick Judge

Ginsburg Federal government surveys show that about one third of all Republican political analysts Judge Ginsburg is 41.

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The American Embassy had no The embassy has already been treme caution and to stay away from Manila's notorious Ermita tourist belt and specifically away from the popular go-go bars fre-quented by foreigners. range of materials into a history that reads like biography—the life story of a venerable but still rapidly hanging institution.

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Contemporary Sales Hearten Dealers

ishing performance of the two leading New York auction houses with their Contemporary Art sales this

On Tuesday night, Christie's sold 50 works of art in a single session that included 64 lots, for \$7,790,200. Only 14 lots found no tie's, while the president, Christobuyer above their reserves resulting in a relatively moderate 23.4 percent failure rate in value. Dealers were pleased but held their breath. The big sale was coming up on Wednesday at Sotheby's with 96 works of far greater impact. During the night, the Tokyo Stock Ex-change went down 13 percent. On Wednesday Wall Street ended 18

points below the previous day. Yet, by the time Sotheby's sale came to its close, 80 of the 96 lots had been sold for \$17,661,600, with

Net going to thrive on the stock, market crisis? One is entitled to ask the question in view of the astonthe question in view of the aston-Art market was bouncing back.

Figures provide only part of the picture, so to speak. The crowds attending the sales were at least as revealing. The two anction houses were more packed than ever at any Contemporary Art sale, At Chrispher Burge, was conducting the sale in one room, the executive vice president, François Curiel, was doubling up in the other, shouting back bids over the loudspeaker. At Sotheby's on Wednesday, the huge main room was filled to ca-

And yet while the interest generated by the two Contemporary Art sales was enormous, the going was sticky. Christie's auction was the more difficult of the two. There were lewer very desirable pieces.

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vinced that its previous success was mate. largely tied to new money made on the stock exchange. Therefore, the

SOUREN MELIKIAN

crisis was bound to take its toll, Tension was high as Burge opened the precedings. Yet within minutes, it became clear that the worst would be spared. Lot 1, a delightful stainless steel structure by George Rickey titled "Wild Carrot," which does, indeed, look like a stylized metallic plant, was sold for \$13,200, 20 percent below the low estimate. Then came Milton Avery's enchanting landscape in watercolor on paper, "Dappled Hills," which is a kind of distant offshoot of Fauve art in a light-hearted mood with a touch of contrived naïveté. That went for \$33,000, the low estimate. "Indian Heat," a minor painting by Robert Motherwell, sold closer to the high estimate at \$19,800, and a standing mobile by Alexander Calder, "Over the Blue Tent," executed in 1960, was bought over the telephone for \$82,500, 40 percent above the high estimate. As a Sam Francis "Abstraction," dated 1956, sold for \$209,000, Burge began to relax. The Andre Emmerich gallery ac-

quired a Hans Hofmann for

three works in a row elicited no

response. Hans Hofmann's "Two Pyramids," a bold abstraction in red, blue and green, dated 1952, remained unsold as the hammer fell

at \$100,000, 50 percent below the

estimate. Also unsold were a Joseph Cornell and a Robert Mother-Burge went slightly pink, gulped and made a visible effort to pull himself together. A good, if small-ish, abstract Jackson Pollock, "Number 26, 1949," exhibited in the retrospective held at the Museum of Modern Art here and at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art in 1967, sold, but only just, for \$286,000. By the time the anction reached the first important paint-ing, Francis Bacon's "Figure with 2 Owls," painted in 1963 and which has been seen in major exhibitions, a cautious mood had settled in. It was only by reducing the succeed-ing bids from \$100,000 to \$50,000

each that Burge got away with the Bacon at \$1.32 million. Characteristically, those attend-ing responded to low-priced works that carried household names, such quality abstract landscape by Milton Avery, "Red Sun," dated 1957. It is not the kind of Avery sought by conventional buyers.

The search for "safe" art was verified several times. Hofmann's "Reflection," dated 1957, for example, a purely abstract work in intense short strokes of yellow, red, graph on the artist. And it was seen last fall in an important exhibition on Philadelphia collectors of contemporary art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. It made a high

At the same time, buyers were blatantly reluctant to follow high reserves, which, as the dealer Andre Emmerich remarked, were set earlier on the basis of the May sales "when the sky was the limit and everything would be worth more tomorrow." An important early Pollock of 1951, much exhibited, often reproduced in art books and illustrated on the catalogue cover, failed to sell at \$180,000, 50 percent below the low estimate. A Morris Louis missed its reserve by just one bid at \$280,000. Most significantly, several works sold on just one bid against the reserve.

Had Curiel not pleaded, "Can I have half a bid, please?" over the loudspeaker, Burge would not have got away with Bacon's "Study for Portrait of P. L. No. 1," sold for

When John Marion ascended his 18th century style auctioneer's pul-pit at Sotheby's the next day, the mood of curiosity mixed with concern was almost physically palpa-ble. There was none of the bubbling effervescence so noticeable in May when Contemporary Art was reaching its all-time high. The sale, which began with the leftovers of deceased dealers' estates, could easily have ended in failure. There \$66,000, the high estimate, giving the impression that galleries were stepping in to support the market. Then came the first bad patch was a surfeit of Willem de Kooning's bronzes, never the easiest things to sell, with their dark concretions halfway between a human figure and a tree stump. Only one of these failed. A confused noodlelike composition, "Untitled 1," done in 1978, went up to \$374,000, below the low estimate but still a handsome price. A particularly un-attractive "Standing Figure" cast in 1984 realized a miraculous \$132,000. An infectiously optimis-tic mood started to spread, contaminating even professionals, one of whom paid \$385,000 for de Koo-

> His move may have goaded the The huge painting neither well composed nor particularly remarkism burean posters with preten-

in the upper corner. The next lot, Joan Mitchell's "Pour Patou," a random succession of blobs of green, white and blue that stops only because a painting has to stop somewhere, established a record for the artist at \$77,000. A monumental de Kooning bronze, "Seat-ed Woman," cast in 1984, 147 inch-es long and 120 inches high (about 373 by 305 centimeters), might very well have been stranded. Sotheby wisely let the bidder have it at \$352,000, way below the low esti-mate of \$495,000. That auspicious start set the pace. Six of the next seven lots sold

of Hope and Abraham Melamed. As the third and main part of the auction proceeded, one could sense the mood being turned around from anxious reserve to cautious emphoria. Robert Rauschenbeg's "Backwash" sold for a record \$774,000. There was a sudden pick-up with three works "passed" one after the other, but Mark Rothko's abstract painting No. 21 (1949) sold for \$616,000, whereas the artist's related composition — but in cold colors — had failed the day before at Christie's. A Jackson Pollock done around 1948, not unlike marbled paper on a huge scale, shot up to \$1.21 million. The most expensive Ellsworth Kelly realized \$319,000, and a small de Kooning

over the reserve, but it sold. A Mor-ris Louis, "Castor and Pollux," set a record at \$495,000. It consists of nine vertical color strokes. Towards the end Richard Estes' "Bus Reflections," a purely photo-graphic interpretation of an urban landscape, drew timid applause from the room as it climbed to its record for the artist - \$484,000 and sniggers from all the dealers I spoke to. But when it came to accounting for the sale process, many were speechless. "We couldn't have done it," a partner of André Em-merich's told me, though the André

whom paid \$385,000 for de Kooning's "Untitled V," as full of vibrating energy in its swaying black Monday. Most leading deal-strokes as the previous "Untitled I" ers have — a fact that must be remembered when assessing Sotheby's feat. The difference is that at next buyer who set a record as he the anction bidders seemed to lose paid \$396,000 for Malcolm Morany sense of proportion. They action's "Day Fishing in Heraklion." ed as if they wanted to forget. They played with their paddles and John composed nor particularly remark- Marion, whose performance as the able for its craftsmanship or its great auction wizard that he is was brushwork, is reminiscent of tour- the best ever, directed the classroom as he saw fit. Brilliant, just

sions to modernity. It left hardened brilliant. But probably little more professionals as goggle-eyed and than a bubble that could be burst at gape-mouthed as the shoal of fishes any moment. as Alexander Calder's "Effet de Rouge Mobile," sold at a whopping \$121,000, but shummed an excellent

N EW YORK — Thirteen mon-nance.

Statues of Peter Cooper and
put up for private adoption last Henry Ward Beecher have also

spring have found benefactors, but
six orphans remain.

An equestrian bronze "Joan of
Arc" was rededicated last week,

Memorial on Herald Square has no green and blue, went well. It is having been cleaned and waxed illustrated in S. Hunter's mono- and buffed, with spurs, rein and

sword restored or recreated. The 8-month-old Adopt-a-Monument program, run by the private Municipal Art Society and the city Parks and Recreation Department

zens Foundation of Manhattan, which has committed itself to raise \$275,000 for the Columbus Monument at Columbus Circle.

underwriter. By far the most ambitious pledge has come from the Columbus Citi-

price, at \$330,000. Later Fritz and Art Commission, allows indi-Glarner's "Relational Painting" viduals, corporations or founda-an offshoot of Mondrian's work, tions to adopt a statue by paying 72-year-old Joan of Arc sculpture.

for its restoration and mainte-

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Renaissance in Berlin

By David Galloway

BERLIN — When recession slowed the wheels of German industry at the end of the 1970s, a number of ambitious urban renewal projects were shelved. One happy consequence was the reappraisal of existing structures. In the cultural area, which chronically suffers first from budget cuts, alternative uses are increasingly being found for existing spaces.

Instead of a costly new building, the avant-garde collection of Peter Ludwig, presented to the city of Aachen, will be housed in a former umbrella factory. Bonn's ambitious Kunstverein recently found new quarters in a renovated flower market. Dortmund's latest museum occupies a neoclassical savings bank. A private initiative called "New Art in Hamburg" has converted a factory into a dramatic, open interior space for contemporary art. Hannover has a thriving cultural center in a former distillery.

The architects Peter Busmann and Godfrid Haberer, who designed Cologne's grandiose Wallraf-Richartz/Museum Ludwig, doubt they will see such assignments again in the near future. Today, the two architects are rebuilding the interior of Wuppertal's decrepit Von der Heydt Museum. "Such projects," says Busmann, "are an appropriate task for the end of the century.

Of all this artful recycling, no project has stimulated such contagious urban energy as Berlin's Pels-Leusden Gallery. At Fasanen Strasse 24 and 25, only a few steps from the bustling Kurfürstendamm, stand a pair of meticulously restored villas. They are among the few survivors of what counted, in the early 20th century, as one of the city's most cosmopolitan

neighborhoods.
When the architect Hans Griesbach raised the slender six-story house there in 1891, many Berliners were ment at Columbus Circle.

scandalized. He had planted the narrow structure to abut the sidewalk and leave room for an extensive garden in the rear. In doing so, he set an example for the "modern" townhouses that would soon spread throughout the area known as Charlottenburg - "the new west," as it was then called.

Despite its historic significance, the war-damaged villa was repeatedly scheduled for demolition, then given a brief reprieve. A motley assortment of temporary tenants did nothing to improve the building's condition. It was ultimately boarded up while speculation and the second tenants of the property. tors considered possible uses for the property. Meanwhile, conservationists launched a vigorous campaign, which persuaded the powerful Deutsche Bank to

The Villa Griesbach and its temple-like neighbor were acquired by the bank and restored as a gift to the city. Griesbach's masterpiece was opened last year as the new home of the Pels-Leusden Gallery, while the adjacent property accommodates a Käthe Kollwitz Museum. Hans Pels-Leusden has long focused his activities on the German Expressionists and it is activities on the German Expressionists and it is private collection that fills the museum. principally his private collection that fills the museum. In these expanded quarters, the gallery program has advanced to include contemporary artists.

"The new thrust was dictated by the house itself," says Bernd Schultz, who began working for the gallery in 1965 when he was a student. Today, he directs its

commercial activities, supervises its auction house, and each fall arranges an antiques fair at Berlin's Orangerie, "It was utopian," says Schultz, "to think we could fill six floors with the kind of works by Klee or Nolde or Beckmann that we were used to offering." A pair of ingenious exhibitions inaugurated the new was filled with "masterpieces"—one for each year in the life of the house, from 1891 to 1986. One-man shows for the German Ter Hell and the American

George Rickey soon followed. That savvy and unfailing sense for quality have also

David Gallon
guided the latest venture into the auction market.

West Germany.

The Villa Griesbach, shown as it looked in

1891, has been meticulously restored.

Twice a year, Pels-Leusden stages a two-day sale: at before 1945, then art after 1945. Five German dealers have pooled their resources to offer what they feel is a distilled, selective offering of first-class pieces, rather than a smorgasbord in which only a few isolated items

known to the trade. Should, within a year, any single catalogue detail be proved inaccurate, Berlin's yourgest anction house offers a full refund of purchases price and commission

The project inspired the city of West Berlin to rescue another ailing villa whose garden adjoins the Kathe Kollwitz Museum. The Literature House incorporates a bookshop, a hall for poetry readings, guest quarters for visiting writers, and a tasty "wintergarden" cafe whose specialties include a "Hemingway salad." Boutiques and galleries have also been moving into the Ference Communication of the communication of the ference of the communication of the communi into the Fasanen Strasse. The architect Hans Griesquarters and pointed the shift in course. The house bach, who favored new solutions to old problems

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in

ANTIQUES

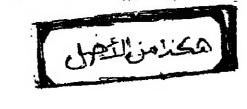


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that said remain interesting. T

sork stopped toxigh not Soviet-French cooperation space has been extrading a restuly for more than 20 ve Wany point experiences h oen performed and their have contributed considerably

USSR:NEW APPROACH TO FOREIGN TRADE



"We have great plans for developing our economy, science and echnology. To achieve this, we'd like to use to a maximum extent the additional opportunities provided by international cooperation. This may involve major loog-term projects as well as a great number of medium- and even minor-scale deals that could interest both giant and small and medium-sized businesses."

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Soviet Land: 70 Years

EVENTY years ago — November 7, 1917 (October 25 according to the old Russian calendar) - the Grear October Revolution triumphed in Russia. The working class together with the most impoverished part of the peasantry set up the world's first

The past seventy years have seen the country's rapid social and economic progress. In the years of Soviet government, socialist industrialization, collectivization of agriculture, scientific and technological progress have brought about radical changes in the national economy. Since 1977, labor productivity in the national economy rose by 1.3 times and industrial output by 1.5 times. The production of some 29,000 new types of machines, equipment, instruments and appliances was launched. This helped to broaden the use of low- and non-waste, energyand material-saving technol-Modern branches and pro-

duction spheres were established or further developed thanks to the application of scientific discoveries. Among these were space rechnology, nuclear engineering, electronic and microelectronic industries, laser technology and the production of synthetic diamonds and other materials. The USSR has become a world leader in the manufacture of several key industrial Capital construction has at-

rained vast proportions. The world's biggest projects have been built, including nuclear, hydraulic and thermal power plants, high-capacity iron and steel works, giant Volzhsky and Kama motor works. Oil and coal deposits have been opened up in the Far North and in Siberia, pipelines and extra-high voltage transmission lines have been strung out across the coun-

More than 131 million people make up the country's workforce in the public sector.

The USSR now ranks first in Europe and second in the world in the output of industrial products. The Soviet Union accounts for a fifth of world industrial production. The USSR leads the world in the production of oil, coal and iron ore, output of iron and steel, production of mineral fertilizers, cement, sawn timber and some other goods.

In previous years, the country's economic growth was ensured mainly by drawing new labor and natural resources into the economic turnover. However, in the course of years the effectiveness of extensive methods decreased, which made it necessary to place emphasis on intensive development.

Careful analysis of the existing situation produced the con-

cept of accelerating the country's social and economic development on the basis of intensive growth of the economy and the advancement of science and rechnology. The 27th CPSU Congress approved the Guidelines for the Economic and Sosilving them. cial Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in 2000. The provisions of this document lay down the strategy of the country's devel-

The concept of intensification envisages a nearly 2-fold growth of the national income, and a 23- to 25-fold rise in labor productivity by the year 2000. The guidelines set the imporcant social casks of achieving a 1.6 to 1.8-fold increase in the real income per capita of the population, a 2-fold increase in social consumption funds and a 1.8-fold increase in state and cooperative trade numover.

opment in the next 15 years.

Special importance is attached to the development of the country's engineering complex. By 1990 it is planned to step up the output of engineering industry products by 43 pcrcent with a general increase in industrial output by 25 percent. This is to be achieved by making maximum use of available capacities and restructuring the production basis of the industry. To this end, capital investments in the engineering complex will be increased 1.8- to- 2-fold.

The consolidation of the country's economic potential by itself creates possibilities for broadening foreign economic cies. The Sovier Union is planning, however, a far-reaching program for updating and inten-

Business relations between the USSR and industrialized capitalist states will follow many new patterns. New forms will emerge, such as the establishment of joint enterprises, coproduction ties will strengthen and scientific and technological cooperation will broaden. In import, the main emphasis will be on the purchase of complete plants to produce means of production. The share of high technology will increase, which will facilitate the speeding up of scientific and rechnological pro-

Export will be restructured; the share of finished products through deep industrial processing will grow considerably.

The rapid rares in machinebuilding development in 1986-1990, the change in its structure noward a bigger share of machine rools, electrorechnical items, better quality, greater competitiveness and optimal servicing and provision of spares make up the basis for broadening the export of machines and equipment. Resource-saving rechnologies to economize on raw, fuel and other materials

Facts and Figures

Area: 22.4 million sq. km. Population: 281.7 million Average annual work force: 119.5 million Number of specialists with higher and specialized secondary education engaged in national economy: 35 million Number of research workers: 1,491,000 National wealth (excluding land, minerals and forests): 3.6 crillion rubles

National income: about 590 thousand million rubles Industrial output: 940 thousand million rubles U.S.S.R.'s share in world industrial output: 20 percent Foreign trade: 130 thousand million rubles

Production Output in Major Industries Electricity: 1,599 million kilowatts Oil (including gas condensare): 615 million tons Gas: 686 thousand million m' Coal: 751 million tons Steel: 161 million tons Ferrous metal rolled stock (finished): 112 million tons Iron are: 250 million tons Turbines: 21.9 million kilowans Industrial robots: 15,100 Tractors: 5.5 million bp. Cars: 1.3 million

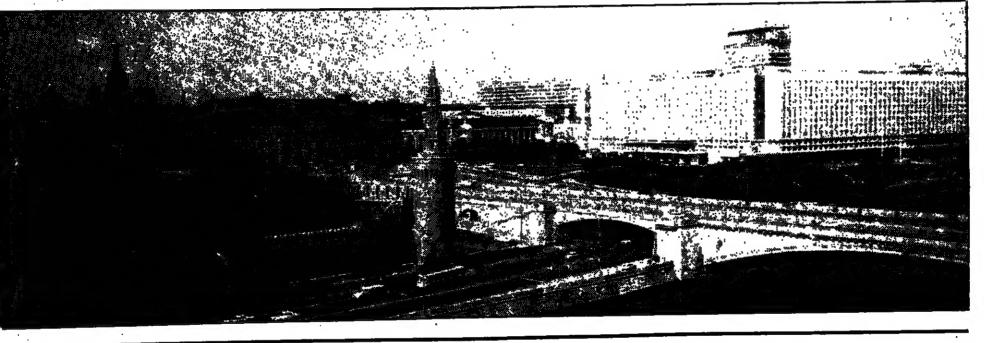
Scientific and Cultural

In 1986, 15 scientific discoveries were registered; 3,500 types of machines, equipment, instruments and means of automation were developed and 24,000 inventions were introduced in the national economy. The national income used for consumption and accumulation grew by 3.6 percent, 118.2 million m2 of housing were tenanted. Note: All figures are for 1986.

will make it possible to use additionally the reserves of corresponding branches for expand-

Organizational forms in foreign trade are undergoing change. More than 20 industrial ministries and 76 enterprises port.

have been allowed direct access to the world market. Industry's closer contact with the foreign marker and the study of its requirements will stimulate the manufacture of modern competitive products and promote ex-



Space Flight to Mars?

Soviet official asserts mission to Mars may be less costly than first stage of SDI. outstanding project, Phobos. The international team was

EACEFUL Soviet space programs have been international for years. Various foreign scientific centers able to prepare and carry out appropriate experiments are invited to participate in the research programs on board Sovier spacecraft. For more than 20 years, the Intercosmos Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been arranging international space projects.

The intercosmos program alone embraces the nation members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and covers over 400 astrophysics experiments that were carried out according to this program on board 40 spacecraft. Citizens of these countries and from France, India and Syria visited the Soviet space station Saljur, an extensive program of joint scientific studies being fulfilled during each

Peaceful Ambitions

The first international space flight occurred 12 years ago, when the Soviet spacecraft Soyuz docked with the American Apollo.

After the successful Soyuz-Apollo mission, Soviet and American scientists scarted discussing joint programs to be performed on board the Sovier orbital station Saljut together with the space shuttle. The scienrists discussed a number of ambitious space experiments that still remain interesting. The work stopped, though not on our initiative.

Soviet-French cooperation in space has been expanding successfully for more than 20 years. Many joint experiments have been performed and their results have contributed considerably to

world science. In 1988 two new Soviet-French missions will take place: Gamma and Granat. In the first, a 1.5-ton telescope will for the first time photograph the celestial sphere in hard X-rays with high angular resolution. In the second mission, French and Sovier relescopes will carry out simultaneous observations in soft gamma- and hard X-rays.

International Programs In March 1986 a prominent

and ambinious international program called VEGA ("Venera-Halley") was completed. It was an interplanerary exploration of Venus and Halley's comet. Two Soviet space stations were launched from Proton carriers, reached the vicinity of Venus, and delivered two landers on its The composition of Venetian

soil was studied, and the measurements of physical properties and the atmosphere's chemical composition gave unique resules. This experiment became feasible as a result of joint efforts of space agencies from different countries, primarily from the USSR, the USA and France.

VEGA 1 and VEGA 2 also fulfilled a gravitational mancuver in the vicinity of Venus, and encountered Halley's comet. The gas and dust envelopes of the corner and its nucleus were studied by instruments designed and manufactured in the USSR, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, FRG and Czechoslovakia.

Together with VEGA, three other spacecraft explored the corner: Giotto, launched by the European Space Agency, and two Japanese craft (project Plan-

Phobos is a multiobjective extremely efficient. It took less than four years to get the mission ready for launch. About 30 instruments (six to seven mod-

ds of each) were successfully

manufactured in different coun-

tries, tested and integrated with

the spacecraft. Not only were

the authors of the experiments

present in the Mission Control

Center of the Space Research

Institute, but other invited sci-

enrises from different countries

attended as well. About 40

American scientists and special-

ists participated in these com-

munication sessions. Among

them was a small group headed

by Chicago University's Profes-

sor G. Simpson, who received

remission from the Interna-

tional Scientific and Technical

Committee to include some of

his instruments, i.e. fine dust

particle counters, in the VEGA

payload, Professor Simpson had

to get the consent of the US

Some politicans have unwise-

ly forbidden scientists to partici-

pare in international space pro-

jects, fearing leaks of

rechnological secrets. But full

cooperation is vital. Each partici-

pant brings into the project

something new, a unique ad-

vance in modern technology.

Only the scientist responsible

for any given instrument will

take credit for his expensive and

scientifically invaluable experi-

ment. If any modification or

repair is needed, it will be under-

Ar present, the VEGA inter-

national team from nine coun-

trics, working with engineers and

sciencists from Sweden, Finland.

Switzedand and the USA, is en-

gaged in the preparation of a new

taken only by that scientist.

administration.

mission. Two new Soviet unmanned interplanetary stations will be bunched in July 1988. It will be an "astronomical window" for Mars, with a five-day interval from the Baikonur cosmodrome. The project involves comprehensive studies of the sun, Mars and its satellite Phohos. The spacecraft will approach as close as 30 to 80 meters over Mars, leaving landers on its surface.

While the preparation of this project is in full swing we are discussing new space programs. Mission to Mars

In January 1987 Soviet plans for Martian studies up to the year 2000 were discussed. We think Mars is the first planer that will be explored by man. The first visit by cosmonauts to the planer is expected sometime around 2020. The cost of the mission should be lower than the 70 billion dollars requested by the US administration for the first stage of SDI, which, unlike the noble idea to explore Mars, is in our view destructive for

mankind. In order to achieve the landing, stay and return of the crew from Mars, we must study in detail the planet itself, its surface and atmosphere. The selection of a landing spot is crucial. Success also depends on a series of robotic missions to Mars, requiring international cooperation. We have invited our foreign colleagues to take part in the three missions to be performed on board the Soviet Martian

The project Mars-92 envisions two space stations circling

on the polar orbit of Mars, with probes landed on its surface and balloons released into its atmosphere. Mars-96 will see the landing of a robotic rover for the analysis of Marrian soil in differour places, and the transmission of data via the main craft to the Earth. Mars-2000 will make use of a "marsokhod" with a retrievable rocket. The goal of the mission is to bring Marrian soil back to the Earth via the main craft orbiting Mars and the near-Earth orbital station. A space research agreement, signed recently by the USSR and the US, will allow our countries to parnicipate jointly in this historical

In June 1987 an international meeting was dedicated to the project Specter-Roentgen-Gamma, i.e. the Soviet proposal to creare a new space observatory in 1992. This project is a step forward from the X-ray module Quant, which scarted its space operation after a difficult docking with the Mir station. Quant involves the participation of scientists and engineers from the USSR, the USA, the Netherlands, FRG and Great Britain.

By the end of this year, Mars-92 and Specter-Roentgen-Gamma payloads will be finalized. Around 10 countries are expected to take part in each of these

Radio Astronomy

Radio astronomers from many countries are participating with Soviet scientists in the Radicastron mission aimed at the om-wavelength exploration of the radio sources of the universe. Our American colleagues

station by the end of the centuwere present at all of these meetings on the Specter-Roentgen-Gamma project. We anticipate

their participation in the mis-We will continue to study

space plasma and its interaction with the Earth's magnetosphere in the project Interbol, involving the participation of scientists from the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, GDR, Sweden, Finland, France, Cuba, Romania and the USA. This mission will be launched in 1990. Two high apogee satellites of the Prognoz type will operate simultaneously in two perpendicular planes over the Farth's polar zones and in the "cail" of the magnetosphere. Each spacecraft will release a subsatellite at an adjustable distance.

In 1988-89, according to the space cooperation program of the socialist countries, two satellines of the Intercosmos series will take off to study the Farth's magnerosphere and ionosphere by means of wave and corpuscular excitation.

At present, Sovier participation in the US project Chuster is being discussed. The Soviet-French project Vesta is dedicated to the exploration of asteroids and comers. Both projects are scheduled for 1994. The continuous development

of Soviet space rocket technology reveals enormous possibilines for space research and for the benefit of world science. Soviet scientists are ready to collaborate with their foreign colleagues on the basis of mutual interest and in order to enhance world trust and to preserve Space as a peaceful scientific

— Viacheslav Balebanov, Deputj Director of the Space Research Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences.

Reforming the **Planning System**

LANNERS have been strongly criticized of have in the U.S.S.R. for numerous shortcomings and imhalances in economic development and for laying too much emphasis in their work on con-The State Planning Commit-

tee, or Gosplan, used to focus on drafting yearly plans, while fiveyear plans were not properly worked out. Too many regulations imposed on enterpoises' accivities aggrevated the situation. Just think the country's industry and agriculture produce 24 million products, so mistakes were unavoidable when planning bodies tried to plan the output of each product. Besides, most plan rargers were set on the basis of the results achieved and this led to the failure of the economy to meet people's needs for goods for which demand was high. This also created imbal-

All that brought about the need for a radical reform. Now such a reform is being carried out in the country. As regards planning, the reform envisages thar planning bodies should be mainly engaged in drawing up long-term scientific and technological programs and work out the concept of the country's economic development for the next 15 years. This will provide the basis for the drafting of the social and economic development plan guidelines for the next 15 years, containing a detailed plan for the first five-year period. Major indicators characterizing the results, proportions and efficiency of economic development will be included in the draft of the State Five-Year Plan. On the one hand, it will rake into account recommendations of ministries and government departments, which will summarize the needs of the enterprises. On the other, it will take into consideration the proposals of the Union Republics.

Only four sets of data will be sent down to enterprises for consideration when they draw up their production programs.

As regards the enterprises, they

will draw up their own plans

themselves. And this is, un-

doubtedly, the main element of

the reform program in planning.

These are, firstly, the socalled control figures of the fiveyear plan, which will help enterprises create conditions of work under which they will have a

stable position and, consequently, the necessary incentives. Any enterprise can reject these figures, of course, but such a move would entail the risk of economic instability and this is something the plant's workers must rake into consideration when they discuss their plan.

Second is the state order for the output of a definite kind of definite type of project. The order will no longer be imposed on the enterprise. It will be offered to all enterprises, which will compete for it. In other words, the central planning body will have the opportunity to choose a contractor rather than appoint it. This system is good for enterprises, because if will allow them to make profit.

Third are long-term and stable economic norms. On the one hand is a fixed percentage of deductions to the state budget and to the budgets of the respective ministry and local government body, a kind of income tex, and payment for labor and natural resources. On the other is a fixed share of the profit that remains at the enterprise and goes to pay bonuses to workers, expand production and finance social development programs.

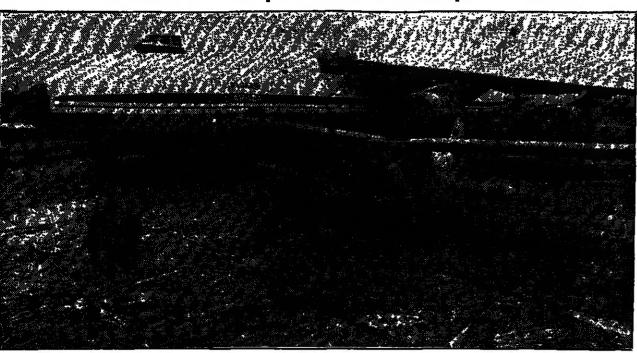
The fourth set of data includes quotes for centralized state investments, construction and assembly work and the supply of materials and equipment.

In accordance with these data and direct orders from consumers and materials and technical supply bodies, enterprises will conclude economic agreements and draw up their plans. Now they will have to work hard to get a market for their products, for it they fail to do so, they will have no funds even to pay wages to their workers.

Gosplan is carrying out a lot of work to review and reduce the number of regulating documents which considerably limit the independence of enterprises and local government bodies. We have abolished 432 of the 680 regulations and made amendments to 36 others. This is 70 percent of the total number of regulations. At the same time, in collaboration with other central economic bodies, Gosplan has drafted 50 new rules in planning, financing, crediting and other areas of economic manage-

Anatoly Reut, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee

CMEA and EEC: Chances for Forging Formal Relations and Prospects for Cooperation



The Antonor-124 can carry large-size loads weighing of 150-180 tons.

THE time that has passed since the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance offered in 1973 to the European Economic Community to establish mutual contacts has shown that it is not at all easy to reach a practical accord between the two organizations for forging formal relations. Clearly, serious attention should be given in this respect to an analysis of the reasons and problems that caused the first stage of generally useful efforts to establish relations between the CMEA and the EBC to be followed by a long period of uncereainty which saw only sporadic contacts between the organiza-

Without trying to name all the reasons I should like to point out only the following:

Obviously, this question cannot be discussed in isolation from the cuttent political and economic situation in Europe and the whole world. In this respect, the international tensions, what we feel is discrimination of industrialized capitalist countries against the CMEA na-

tions sharply aggravated in recent years, the embargoes, "sanctions" and other actions to curtail trade and economic relations with the CMEA members could not but affect conditions, normal progress and eventually trust itself between the partners, which is very important if the negotiations on relations between the CMEA and the EEC are to be continued to a happy end. On the contrary, this situstion presents a number of additional difficulties. Trust is unlikely to be helped by speculations that these contacts benefit only the CMEA, that the latter allegedly tries to "drive a wedge" between the EEC and

In these circumstances the main prerequisites requiring the relations between the two organizations to be normalized are either forgotten or relegated to the background.

Mutual Trust

In the last two years, after a long period of uncertainty, CMEA-EEC relations have moved again onto a practical plane. The process was furthered

by a number of factors, the most important, in our opinion, are as follows. First, under the conditions of interdependence in economic development growing worldwide there is a particularly strong objective need in Europe to further deepen the international labor division all over the continent. Second, the world on the whole and Europe in particular are interested more than ever in establishing trust among nations with different social systems. Third, bold and constructive political initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries brought about in Europe a clear tendency toward better mutual trust on the part of the countries which are mem-

The desire to establish formal relations with the EEC logically follows from the policy of the CMEA countries toward equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social and economic systems. The willingness to establish trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with those industrialized capitalist countries willing to do so was confirmed by the Summit Economic Conference of the CMEA member countries. The declaration "Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" approved by the Moscow Conference emphasized that

bers of the CMEA and the EEC.

positive international economic relations required mutually beneficial and equal cooperation between countries. Any methods of economic aggression, such as the use of or threat to use an embargo, boycott, or a trade, credit or technological blocade should be excluded from the practices of international communication. Economic relations between all states must adhere consistently to the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, full equality, national interests, murual benefits, and the most favoxed nation treatment.

Formal Relations

We believe that a great help in achieving these goals will be the establishment of formal relations between the CMEA and EEC as soon as possible, considexing the existing realities and the links already maintained between the CMEA countries and Western European capitalist

The EEC countries are the leading trade partners of the CMEA members among the industrialized capitalist nations. They account for more than half the total made turnover with this group of states. EEC members, in turn, engage in made with CMEA countries, whose share in the EEC trade turnover is 9 or

this March in Hamburg while 10 percent. In 1985, the CMEA April saw in Venice an internasupplied 6 percent of the EEC's fuel, 12 percent of its timber, 8 tional conference on cooperation percent of its cotton, 13 percent in Europe between countries with market and planned econoof its inorganic chemical products, 10 percent of its furniture,

Proceeding from all this, the

Council for Mutual Economic

Assistance took steps in May

1985 to normalize relations be-

tween the two organizations. In

particular, a letter was sent to

the Commission of Economic

Communities suggesting than

talks be held between the two

organizations to sign a general

document on the establishment

of formal relations between the

CMEA and EEC. This initiative

had a positive response from the

European Economic Communi-

ty, and after more letters to

define more precisely the posi-

tions of the parties, the first

meeting of CMEA and EEC

expens was held in September

1986 to discuss the question of

forging formal relations be-

tween the organizations. This

and a second meeting held in

March 1987 discussed in detail a

draft declaration presented by

the CMEA. The meeting failed

to agree on the text of the

declaration completely but we

think that there is a close under-

standing by the parties of the

nature of the document and it

could be signed soon provided

New Prospects

sion that there are good pros-

pects for a successful completion

of the CMEA-EEC talks I

should like to cite the results of

a number of international meet-

ings devoted to relations be-

rween the two. The symposium

"New Prospects for Relations of

European Communities with

CMEA Countries" took place

To combosse the conclu-

there is good will to do so.

Peaceful Coexistence

Collaboration An important result of these The CMEA and EEC counquite representative and interesttries have had some experience ing international conferences of collaboration in science and was, from our point of view, the technology, with good results. spirit of munual interest. West-For example, the EEC countries make use of more than 500 em Europe recognizes more and more that peaceful coexistence licenses bought from the USSR of states belonging to different and over 100 licenses from other social systems and economic comembers of the Council for Muoperation between them should tual Economic Assistance For become one of the main princitheir part, the CMEA members ples of international relations actively employ modern techand that universal security can nology and licenses of the EEC be achieved only through negocountries in developing their tiations and signing of well-balown industries, mainly chemianced and well verifiable agreecal, automotive, light industry, food processing and others. Normalization

The establishment of formal relations and development of cooperation between the two organizations will create more favorable conditions for promotion of bilateral relations between individual CMEA countries and the

Favorable Conditions In its letter of April 17, 1986 the CMEA informed the EEC that along with establishing CMEA-EEC formal relations, inCMEA countries had with the Commission of European Communities in 1986 and 1987.

In our opinion, formal relations between the two organizations will open up possibilities for negotiations on specific areas of cooperation which are of innecess to the CIMEA and EEC and where they are willing to

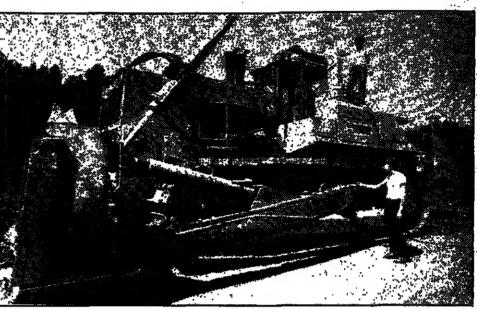
Multilateral Contacts Realization of European projects could be an important means of developing multilateral criminates between the two organizations. The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe registered general accords on a joint program for environmental prorection. The CMEA countries 25 well as the EEC have already made a great contribution to creating and implementing this program. The CMEA came our in favor of cooperation in environmental protection as early as the previous phase of the talks.

The Chernobyl accident, which was a calamity for the Sovier people, made particularly ingent the question of international cooperation in developing a safety system and accident prevention at nuclear power stations. The CMEA members are willing to participate in interna· opment and implementation of a unified program in this area

The Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technological Progress of the CMEA Member Countries is being realized now in five priority areas, including computerization of the national economies, intograred automatization, midear power engineering, new materials and processes for their production and treatment, and bioengineering. All these areas open up broad possibilities for cooperation with countries that might be interested. We know that European countries are working on and solving similar problems within the EEC and under the Eureka program.

The Future Pooling the efforts and economic potentials here to solve jointly the problems would reduce considerably the costs for the parmers and gain much in time. Besides scientific and technological cooperation, there remains naturally cooperation in such fields agreed upon earlier by the CMEA and EEC as standardization, long-range coopenic predictions and statistics. We are also willing to consider other areas of cooperation between our two organizations with due

regard for specific features and



The T-800 heavy duty tractor (800 h.p.) is built at the Chelyabiusk Industrial Work.

dividual CMEA countries were willing in principle to settle their relations with the Community on a bilateral basis. And the CIMEA was of the opinion that the opportunity for forging bilateral relations with the EEC should be given simultaneously to all its members.

As for settling commercial matters by talks between the CMEA countries and the Community, the CMEA members ays been in favor promoting mutually beneficial trade and economic ties on the basis of equality and non-discrimination. From this stand each CMEA country decides independently on the conclusion of appropriate agreements with

That this approach was corrorr was confirmed once again during the bilateral talks some

The high level of science and technology in the CMEA countries and in the industrialized capitalist states, ificluding the EEC members, makes it possible to solve jointly fundamental problems and carry out specific scientific and engineering tasks with due account for specialization of the partners.

cional cooperation in this field.

Comprehensive Program

The Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technological Progress of the CMEA Member Countries till the year 2000 adopted by the 41st (extraordinary) CMEA Session expressed the conviction that international cooperation in science and technology should be global, and it reiterated the willingness of the CMEA countries to contribute to the develpractices of the CMEA and

Particularly noteworthy are such fields as power engineering muclear energy and mansport, which were listed by Mr. Zeeler in his report to the European Parliament in January

Broad economic and scientific-rechnological collaboration between the two organizations and their member countries, once it gets going, will undoubtedly contribute to economic and technological capprochement between East and West

On the whole, to generalize the above, it should be emphasized that the world today needs more than ever to promote cooperation between states with different social systems.

- Vyacheslav Sychev, CMEA Secretary.

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prospects for the soviet Ur tific and rechair

First of the following the contraction Sparia un survey selectionis MINITED TO CONTRACT TO CONTRAC Man a present of the sec and of international division dipor and South and The during the Tac to of those development of by a conservation with all be countries expressed the Le me policy of Posterior are directed in the the that of all the property one minimor of political carriage, maintains peace and security sentitioning peace and security and all the states and peoples. Seeking at the American Room Meeting of the CPSU COURT COMPTUNES. Married. Contractor said the incoming four relations with the said of

The Server Linion autrotruitul and Aleround 200 and and strate in the rect. and apperation bases on the morphs of murial tenefits pur the Soviet L'mar is reach nimber broader, and deepen ark relations, to develop new bos of economic reasons had on murual incress in par mastering scientific techand motinological coveris designing and building enesprises, and in the bedopment of resources of es marchals." Puring the question in

the way, we have to closely lock into the state of our forign conomic relations and exmine them more thoroughly, with due regard for the prospos in spire of international mins, there exist favorable opportunities here. Approaches proposity beneficial economk educions and forman trade should be housed larger-scale and monated on the future." This constitutes the gist of or brigh comomic, including scientific and recitioned relaone with capitalist countries.)

High Achievements The scientific and recommend

edemonic potential of that many has reaction such a lievdistant our view. At present the case no problem that addant have been solved indemands by Soviet science ad admology. At the same tion the Soviet Union does an dedine the advantages of munious divisien et labor. broing menually beneficial timile technical, industrial, rate and economic coopera-

High achievements of Sovirstime and technology, great manific discoveries both in between and applied fields. adragally new solutions to a member of copical scientific puppeur course excert interest in similic and business circles of the capitalist would People there are well aware of ourmaking achievements of our money in the field of peacetri me of amoraic power, space, medicine and public health. and metallurgy, which are moduly employed in the West Many capitalist counnies adopt Soviet experience in aying pipelines, application of relaborated reinforced concare, electric welding, power transmission over long disances, prospecting for and relining and processing of oil, gas and shale, and operation of bydo and atomic power plants.

Great Opportunities

Great opportunities for scitrailse exchange are effered within the framework of coopcation of the USSR Academy of Sciences with respective or-Baizzions of Western counthis as well as in the field of aboions between universities and other higher institutions and universities and scientific Conces of Western Europe and America This cooperation is directed at the realization of paint investigations and exdange of scientific information on a number of topical problems of fundamental and

applied science. Cooperation of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Sovia higher educational institutions with capitalist countries includes such subjects as solid sate physics, low-temperature physics, astrophysics, thermo nuclear fusion, computer engi-

Manager and implementation of is imified program in this are The Comprehensive Par gram for the Scientific and Technological Propress of the CATEA Member Cournes is by ing realized now in five printing area, including computerization of the national economics in process amorpanization, index bones engineering, new than als and processes for their pa duction and measurement, and ho engineering All these are oben no prosq bossipijus is cooperation with contains the might be interested We been that European countries & working on and solving similar problems within the EEC and under the Eureka program.
The Future

Pooling the efforts and to mismic potentials here to sale jointly the problems would a above considerably the cost by the partners and gain truch a mane. Besides scientific and red nological cooperation, there to maine usually cooperion such fields agreed upon code by the CMEA and EEC as say dardisation, long-range come K productions and statistic # are also willing to consider the mean of cooperation beams cent rato organizations with de regard for specific feature at



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ADVERTISING SECTION

Prospects for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Soviet Union with Capitalist Countries

tific and technical cooperation as part of the foreign economic activity of the state, which is an objective necessity, brought about at present by the demands of international division of labor and scientific and technological revolution. The policy of broad development of business cooperation with all the countries expresses the Le-1993-1995. ninist policy of peaceful coerissence directed at raising the welfare of all the peoples, normalization of political climate. strengthening peace and securi-

ty of all the states and peoples. Speaking at the April (1985) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev said the following about relations with capitalist countries:

"The Soviet Union advocases fruitful and all-round cronomic and scientific and technical cooperation based on the principles of munual benefit and excluding any discrimination; the Soviet Union is ready to further broaden and deepen trade relations, to develop new forms of economic relations based on mutual interests in joint mastering scientific, technical and technological novelties, designing and building enterprises, and in the development of resources of new materials."

"Puring the question in this way, we have to closely look into the stare of our foreign economic relations and examine them more thoroughly, with due regard for the prospecis. In spite of international tensions, there exist favorable opportunities here. Approaches to murually beneficial economic relations and foreign trade should be broad, large-scale and concentrated on the future." This constitutes the gist of

our foreign economic, (including scientific and technical relations with capitalist countries.)

High Achievements

The scientific and technical and economic potential of our country has reached such a level that, in our view, at present there exists no problem that could not have been solved independently by Soviet science and technology. At the same nime, the Soviet Union does not decline the advantages of international division of labor, favoring munually beneficial sciencific, technical, industrial, made and economic coopera-

tion.
High schievements of Soviet science and technology, great scientific discoveries both in fundamental and applied fields, and radically new solutions to a number of topical scientific problems cause great interest in scientific and business circles of the capitalist world. People there are well aware of ourstanding achievements of our country in the field of peaceful use of atomic power, space, medicine and public health, and metalburgy, which are successfully employed in the West. Many capitalist countries adopt Soviet experience in laying pipelines, application of prefabricated reinforced concrete, electric welding, power manamission over long discances, prospecting for and refining and processing of oil, gas and shale, and operation of hydro and atomic power plants.

Great Opportunities Great opportunities for scientific exchange are offered within the immework of cooperation of the USSR Academy of Sciences with respective organizations of Western countries, as well as in the field of relations between universities and other higher institutions and universities and scientific centers of Western Europe and America. This cooperation is directed at the realization of joint investigations and exchange of scientific information on a number of topical problems of fundamental and applied science.

Cooperation of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Sovier higher educational institutions with capitalist countries includes such subjects 25 solidstate physics, low-temperature physics, astrophysics, thermonuclear fusion, computer engineering, microelectronics, metoxology and environmental

Broad cooperation of Soviet scientific organizations is effected with France, the FRG, Finland and Sweden in the field of space exploration (scientific projects Vesta, Sambo, Fobos, Granat and Interball), cooperation being intended and agreed upon for the period ending in

Joint Research

Great joint research is being realized in the fields of biology, medicine and public health together with France, the USA, Finland, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Austria and Belgium.

At the same time it should be pointed out that on the side of the US administration and Japanese ruling circles there is a tendency to restrain contacts and scientific exchanges with Sovier scientists in a number of scientific fields and problems.

Scientific and technical cooperation of the Soviet Union with industrially developed capitalist countries is progressing along with trade and eco-'nomic and industrial cooperation, both types of relations munually complementing and stimulating each other. Over the last 15 years there have been developed not only traditional contacts of scientists, but scientific and technical cooperation of Soviet ministries, govenment departments and organizations with companies and firms of capitalist countries.

The Framework This cooperation is effected

within the framework of joint research and pilot-design work, scientific and technical cooperation, sale and purchase of licenses and know-how, affording various scientific and technical services, tests of machines, instruments and materials and holding of scientific and technical seminars and symposia with the participation of Soviet and foreign specialists, representatives of organizacions; companies and firms.

A key factor facilitating the

development of scientific and rechnical relations of the USSR world is industrial cooperation in the joint realization (design and construction) of large industrial projects, development of new industries, commercial plants, bays, exc. This form of foreign economic relations is very inviting, since it allows the partners to perform long-term planning. Besides, it is being constantly diversified according to the needs and potenrialities of the partners. The policy of the 27th Congress of the CPSU for an intensive development of the Soviet economy has increased practical opportunities for involving Western pareners in cooperation with the purpose of redesign, modernization and teequipping of the operating enterprises, shops and separate commercial plants, such as VAZ, AZLK and large chemical plants and enterprises. Foreign firms are eager to start such cooperation, since it involves deliveries and installation of equipment and transfer of rechnologies and know-how. Besides, in the course of such cooperation, new technical solutions may arise with which partners can in the future jointly appear on the third countries' markets and continue co-

Recent Developments

During the 80s we have been observing a certain development of industrial and scienrific and technical cooperation of Soviet organizations with firms and corporations of capiralise countries, the cooperation providing for the development and joint production of new types of equipment and materials on a contractual basis, and in a number of cases, their concerted marketing. As examples of such cooperation one may cite cooperation with French and West German firms in the field of machine tool building and computer engincering, with Italian firms in the field of development of new technologies for chemical industry and chemical machine-building, with Finnish firms in shipbuilding computer engineeting, nuclear power and electrical engineering, with Austrian firms in the manufacture of welding equipment, etc. Quite often the basis for such cooperation is the joining of scientific and technological achievement obtained in fundamental research in the USSR with the advanced experimenral and production basis of our foreign partners, particularly so License Cooperation tion abhors a vacuum. And it

will be so in the furne, too.

License cooperation of the USSR with capitalist countries continues. A number of great achievements of Sovier science and technology are widely emploved in commercial production in the West. Many firms and organizations of such countries as Japan, France, the USA, Great Britain and Italy have bought Soviet licenses for the technology of evaporative cooling of blast furnaces, underground gasification of coal, resistance welding of largediameter pipes, electroslag remelting, licenses for the manulacture of Soviet drilling equipment, screw hydraulic downhole motors, silicone lenses and instruments for eye microsurgery, producing a system of computer-aided design of hybrid integrated circuits, a method for preparing polycur-bonates, etc. In all, during the last two five-year periods, more than two thousand Soviet licenses were sold to foreign တဲ့ယာထင်နှေ The range of technical ideas

in Western Europe.

covered by the licences embraces almost all the fields of science and technology, from the technology of preparing food products and producing medical equipment, apparatus and instruments to large-scale processes in metallurgy and MHD electric power-plant projects. This "industry of ideas" is open for mutually beneficial exchanges with all states.

Objective Reality As is known, in the early 80s

the US administration, as well as the governments of some other councies, which in our view violated provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, mok a number of measures to reduce sciencific and technical exchanges and trade with the USSR, particularly in those fields which the US administration deemed "strategic." However, time has shown that such measures failed to be particularly detrimental to our country. Many scientific and rechnical and industrial problems of vital importance are being successfully solved on our own. To settle separate

been found among the number of firms of those countries whose governments adhere to more realistic positions in business relations with the USSR. Beneficial commercial contracts have gone to French, West German, Italian, Finnish and Austrian companies and firms, whereas the firms of Grear Britain, Japan and, parocularly, of the USA have suffered losses when they lost these contracts. Objective reality of international division of labor is that economic and scientific and technical coopera-

The striving of corporations and firms of the capitalist world for developing and deepening trade, economic, scientific and technical relations with the USSR can also be explained by the fact that the USSR has a high reputation as a reliable partner. Our country has always accurately fulfilled its obligations under agreements and contracts. The planned nature of our economy makes in possible to develop these relations on a long-term basis. It is no accident that, despite what we regard as the discriminating measures taken by the US administration, 51 American firms (including such welllenown corporations as General Electric, Monsanto, Du Pont de Nemours, Dresser Industries and some others) did not abandon the earlier concluded agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, but, on the conmary, prolonged the terms of

Prerequisites What are the prerequisites

those agreements till 1990 and

for the prospect of successful development of scientific and technical cooperation of the USSR with industrially developed capitalist countries? First, it should be pointed

our that such a prospect is brought about and supported by the accelerated development of the Soviet economy within the next 10-15 years. This circumstance objectively broadens the supply and demand for export and import of goods, exchnical ideas and services.

Secondly, there is a widely developed contractual-legal basis of economic, scientific and rechnical cooperation between the Soviet Union and countries of the capitalist world. This basis includes 67 insergovernmental agreements on scientific rechnical and economic cooperation, 22 long-term programs signed at the governmencal level on cooperation in the field of economy, industry,

more than 300 agreements on scientific and technical cooperarion between the USSR ministries and government departments and organizations and firms of the capitalist world.

No less important are the traditional relations established between the Soviet and capitalist parmers.

There is one more factor that will actively and positively affect the development of economic, scientific and technical exchange. This is the course of our party for restructuring the economic control mechanism, including foreign economic acriviry. In this connection, with reference to the questions of conomic scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries, attention should be drawn to the question of raising independence and responsibility of amalgamations and enterprises of the Soviet Union.

Mutual Benefit The USSR's law on the state enterprise (amalgamation), Article 19, reads as follows: "The enterprise realizes economic relations with firms of capitalist and developing countries on the principles of mutual benefit and equal rights. The basic forms of development of such relations are production and scientific and technical cooperarion on a long-term and equicable basis, as well as the setting up of joint enterprises and It should be taken into con-

sideration that state enterprises can now, for the purposes of technical re-equipment and modernization, carry out research and development work, set up their own foreign trade firms, and import necessary products at the expense of their own hard currency fund and credit sums, i.e. the law grants an enterprise the right to financial support of its foreign economic activity. This should ensure high efficiency of cooperation and guaranteed intexests of foreign partners, thus forming favorable prerequisites for further development of sci-

ist conneries. Touching upon international aspects of the question under consideration, it may be pointed out that the framework of international economic, scientific and technical cooperation may also be considerably broadened in the future, provided respective agreements between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community

entific and technical coopera-

tion of the USSR with capital-

- Boris Tolsrykh, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology



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ADVERTISING SECTION

Soviet Space Facilities for Export The Salyut orbital stations

mitted by space vehicles is finding a multitude of ever more rewarding uses in the world economy, with the result that a commercial market of space facilities and services has grown up over the past few A leading space power, the

Soviet Union has accumulated zich experience in the development, production and utilization of space equipment for various economic needs. The Meteor artificial earth

satellites, for instance, have been regularly photographing the Earth's surface and cloud cover for over 15 years now. This research serves a number of practical purposes, including weather forecasting over vast terrimories. On one circuit a Meteor gathers information from an area constituting 20 percent of the Earth's surface. Satellites of the Kosmos se-

ries investigate the ocean and relay information about sea and ice conditions and areas affected by storms and air temperature abnormalities. Our space vehicles carry equipment for the remote

sounding of the Earth's surface. The wealth of information accumulated is invaluable to agriculture, forestry, geology, etc.

(and more recently the Mir complex) are used for intense research in various fields of medicine, biology, materials science and biomechnology. The Splay and Zona industri-

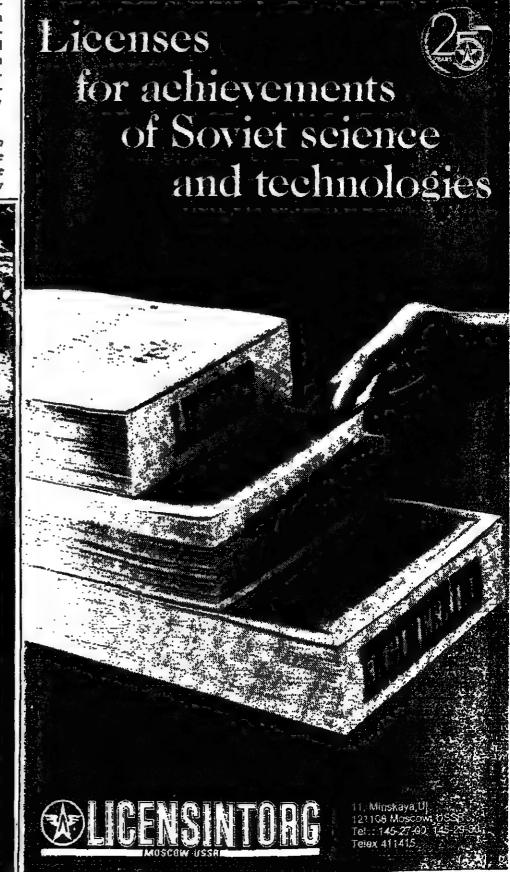
al units, mounted on board automatic and manned space vehides, are used to conduct unique experiments and to endow semiconducting materials with properries unattainable on earth. The Kashtan unit produces extrapure active biological preparations in conditions of zero gravi-As present the USSR is offer-

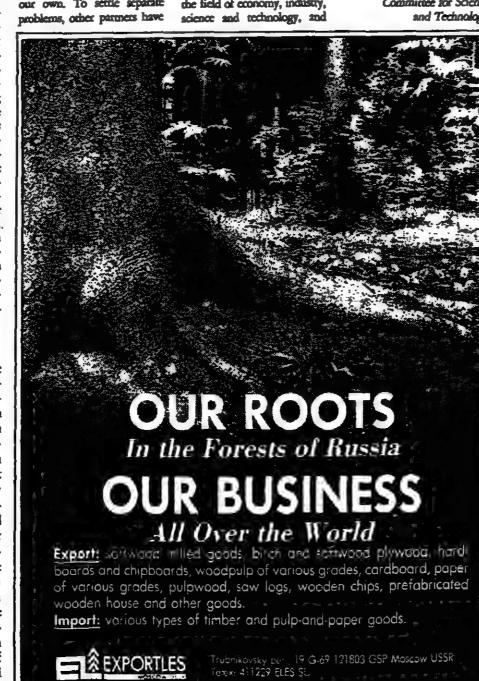
ing foreign countries and international bodies a number of services in the field of space technology, including the launching of foreign artificial earth satellites by Soviet carrier rockets; the lessing of the Gorizont Soviet communications satellites in user-specified points of the stationary orbit; the survey of individual countries' territories from space and the sale of information obtained by remote sounding; the production or purification of materials in space using Soviet equipment and the accommodation of foreign equipment on board Soviet space vehicles for this purpose. A few words about the Soviet

mercial launchings. First of all it must be said that they have a reputation for efficient performance. The Sovuz three-stage carrier rocket, for instance, launches manned and transport spaceships into orbit; it does well on its own or as part of the Salyur and Mir orbital complexes. The Vertikal two-stage carrier rocker, fined with a retrievable instrument container, has a 15-year record of successful use in atmospheric and solar radiation research. The Proton, one of the most powerful rockets to date, can take a payload of 20 rons to low round-the-earth orbits, and about two tons to stationary orbits. From time to time Proton rockets have launched the Salvut and Mir orbital stations, the Luna, Verera, Mars and Vega interplanetary probes and the Raduga, Gorizont and Ekran communications and relevision satellites. Services using Soviet space

technology are available from V/O Licensintorg, 11 Minsktya 01., 121108 Moscow. Telex: 411415. Negotiations on technical matters are arranged by Gizvkosmos USSR, 9 Krasnoproletarskaya U1., 103030 Moscow. Telex: 411879. - Dmitry Poletayer, Department

Head, National Space Administra-





Finance has registered the first few joint ventures launched by some Soviet organizations and their partners from Western and Third World countries. Ten more projects are about to get off the ground. But who pioneered this new development of the Soviet market?

The first to participate were companies from Finland, West Germany, India, Italy and Japan. Their scope of business was vast, ranging from engineering to production of single items.

West Germany's Heinemann Maschinen und Anlagenbau and the Ordzhonikidze Engineering Plant are launching in Moscow a project to turn out machining centers and flexible manufacturing modules and systems. Some facilities already available will

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withdrawal from crankcase:

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consuming 0.5% less oil.

start producing equipment this year. More shops will be pur into operation later.

As long as the project is not completed, Mineraloil Rohstoffe Handel, another West German firm, will remain party to the biggest yet joint venture in this country. Working with its Sovi-The project has been launched et partner company, Nizhneby Tairika Trading, of Japan, kamskneftekhim, it will launch and Irkutskiesprom, a Soviet a facility to produce 60,000 metno rons of ethylene glycol a year at Nizhnekarnsk, the Tarar Autonomous Sovier Socialist Re-

Sadolin, a Finnish chemical company, and Estkolkhozstroy. a construction firm run by an association of Estonian collective farms, will build a factory in Talling to manufacture colors, impregnating compounds and hermetic sealing materials for

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Estonia's agricultural needs. Most of the 90,000 cubic meters of timber materials to be manufactured in the Irkutsk Region, Eastern Siberia, by Igrima-Tairiku, a Soviet-Japanese company, will be used for the needs of the construction industry.

timber-producing company. Fara, an Italian company, and Volzhskprodmash, a Soviet firm in the town of Volzhsky on the Volga, are arranging a joint venture to manufacture refrigerators turns a restaurant featuring Indifor sales outlers.

Light Industry

Nor has light industry been neglected. The Klementi Clothing Factory in Tallinn, Soviet Estonia, and Kati-Mynti, of Finland, will jointly run a facility to

make women's outer-wear. The Finnish air company, Finnair, and Soviet Intourist are joining forces to reconstruct and run the Berlin Hotel in the heart of Moscow. Both were among the pioneers to develop an interest toward this promising form of cooperation.

India, too, has been involved in entrepreneurial activities in Soviet territory. The first to come was the India Tourism Development Corporation, now sharing a joint business that an cuisine in Moscow.

More projects are about to be started, one by Salamander of West Germany and the Leningrad-based Skorokhod footwear factory, another by several Soviet and Japanese participants to produce the "surimi" compound from seafoods, a third by Singer of the United States (sewing machines), etc.

Numerous Projects

Altogether, 42 projects are being negotiated on which the parties have signed preliminary "declarations of intent;" of these, 11 will be accomplished in cooperation with Finland, seven with West Germany, five each with Italy and Japan, four each with the United States and France, two with Austria, and one each with Britain, Holland, Switzerland and Canada.

The first few deals between Soviet and foreign partners have proved that the law on investment adopted recently in the Soviet Union is flexible enough to allow all kinds of joint venture accords. As a party to such accords, the Soviet side may be represented by state-owned and cooperative organizations in midland Russia, the Baltic republics, the Volga area, the Urals and Siberia. Joint ventures whose foreign partners are Mineraloil Rohstoffe Handel, Tairiku Trading and Kati-Mynti already have exercised their right to borrow from the State Bank tures are being resolved, fewer of the USSR. They are currently negotiating possible tax rebates with the Soviet Ministry of Finance. As the investment law treats the construction of their projects as a priority, the dothing factory in Tallinn may well be put into operation this year, the timber project in the Irkutsk Far East. As in any new undertaking, Region next year, and the Nizhnekamsk factory to produce ethylene glycol in 1989. The Indian

Joint ventures

restaurant "Delhi" was opened

in Moscow early last July.

The law on joint ventures in the USSR was followed by an array of detailed instructions explaining how taxes had to be paid, how joint projects should be registered with the Ministry of Finance and in what way the auditing service could be arranged. Nor have proper living conditions for the staff employed at joint ventures been neglected. As more and more issues permining to joint ven-

reasons are left for doubts and hesitation among those who want to invest their money in joint ventures in Soviet territory. For example, a Japanese insurance consortium is considering a mammoth investment project to be accomplished in the Sovier

some problems are inevitable. Some seem to be quite solvable, provided the investment law is interpreted constructively. Many foreign companies inquired if they could receive their share of profit in rubles and then spend it on the Soviet market to acquire the necessary goods. As lawyers say they could, foreign participanes in joint ventures know they may have a good chance to sell what they produce on the local market, ousning imported

But some problems are quite micky. There have been quite a few prospective partners who said they would like to borrow

instead of giving their own money as a contribution to authorized capital. The question is what guarantees should be demanded by banks if they lend money for big projects. It is a big issue which the Soviet Bank for Foreign Economic Activity (formerly the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR) and its foreign banks correspondents are working on at the present

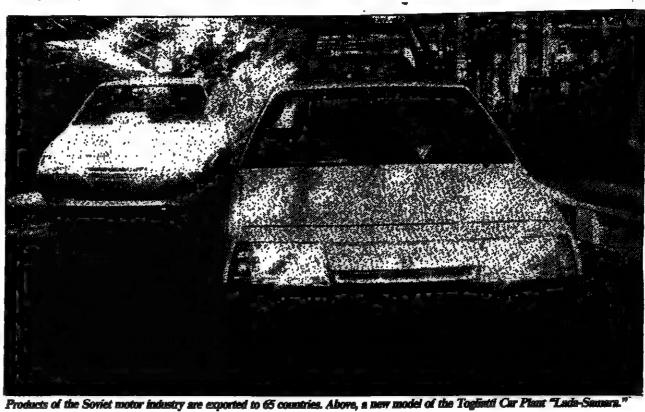
Feasibility

Foreign businesses would also like to have a general list of projects that Soviet organizations are willing to launch as joint ventures. So work has proceeded apace to compile such a list. There have been calls to arrange more meetings between lawyers of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Sovier Chamber of Commerce and Industry to coordinate possible interpretations of the Soviet investment laws. Such discussions, held in Paris, will be continued in Moscow.

Some countries and corporations say their interests in joint venture deals would be bear ensured if the Soviet Union and other states involved signed official agreements to guarantee forcign investment and tax rebates The Sovier Union is prepared to study these proposals on a reciprocal basis.

But the chief problem so far is that all feasibility reports on possible joint ventures remain inadequate and incomplete: Some offer very rough estimates. prompting doubts about profitability of the proposed projects. But if a project may prove unprofitable, there is certainly no point in building it. It all do pends now on our partners, their competence and their knowledge of the business and the

> - Ivan Ivanov, Deputy Head of the State Foreign Economic Commission under the USSR Council of Ministers



Banking Backs Joint Ventures

THE Soviet banks are for other purposes, and are guarworking to improve lending and settlement with a view to establishing optimum conditions for joint opera-DOM

either in rubles or in foreign currency, using operating profits to repay the loans, as practiced throughout the world.

Loans in rubles are extended to enable producers to buy maretials and primary commodities, sumiliary parts and services and

anteed by commodity and material reserves, production facilities under construction, manufactured products, documents of title and mortgages on joint ven-

Joint enterprises may borrow from the USSR External Economy Bank or, with its authorization, from banks and firms in other countries in foreign currency, and from the bank linancing the joint venture in rubles.

These banks are empowered to see that the funds they provide are used for the purposes stated and that they are guaranteed and repaid on time. The USSR External Econo-

my Bank's order of priorities with regard to lending in hard country as a whole. Unrestricted growth of debts incurred by hard currency on favorable

ferred to their accounts at Gos-

bank and the USSR External-Economy Bank, and are used as necessary. The accrued interest rate is fixed by the External Economy Bank in foreign currency, while Gosbank lays down terms and procedures in the case of accrued interest in rubles, the currency is determined by the rate of which is expected to need to manage the debts of the reach 2 percent a year. While drawing interest on current accounts, producers must also be ready to pay the bank a commis-

sion for services.

Understandably, in the case of joint operations involving foreign currency, exchange rate differentials will be entered in the profit-and-loss accounts. This arrangement will call for insurance against cuttency risks. For the common types of such insurance to be applied, work is in hand to introduce forward exchange nates of foreign currencies in relation to the ruble. These are expected to be in place before the year is out.

Joint enterprises are allowed to conduct import-export operacions on their own, using receipts from trade to cover all currency expenditures. In short, commercial success depends on whether the imported products are of good quality and compentive. This brings creditor banks to consider a number of major issues of practical importance concerning the best ways of crediting the investment, production and commercial processes both in rubles and in foreign

In this context, Gosbank and other Soviet organizations and government departments concerned are working to find optimal ways of crediting joint ventures, to identify sources of funding in rubles and foreign currency, and to establish the appropriate normative framework. Considering the questions being raised during negotiations with Soviet and foreign partners, they have worked out a detailed crediting and settlement procedure, with its basic provisions to be shortly brought to the notice of the bank's local branches, which, incidentally, are vested with extensive powers in regard to crediting. Interest on loans extended to joint ventures is not expected to be higher than on those given to similar Soviet entities, i.e. 4 percent to 6 percent annual interest on credit for current operations, and at least 3 percent on credit for investment, with a repayment period of up to aix years. Their size and repayment terms will normally be set by agreement between the client and the creditor banking institution.

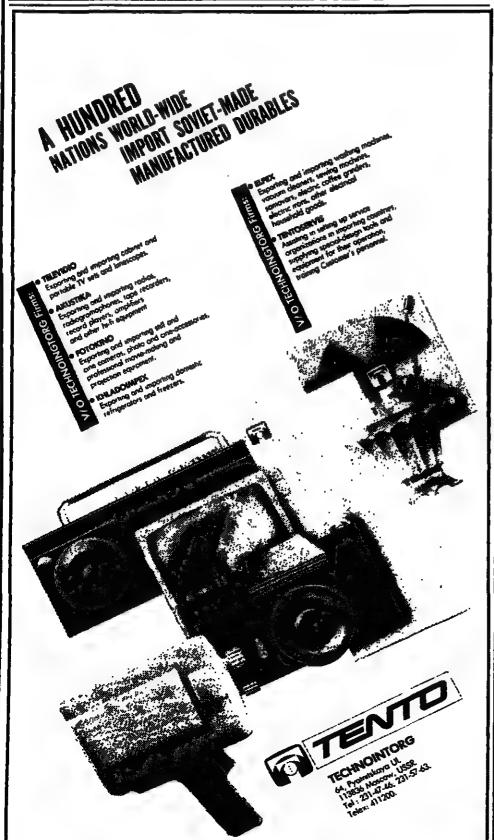
Soviet and foreign parties alike will always need bankers' advice on various issues. Gosbank and the External Economy Bank are looking into the matter, and have negotiated it with more than 30 leading commercial banks, mostly Gosbank branches lending to potential foreign partners of Soviet ministries and government departments. As a result, Western banks have joined the work to formulate common lending policies with respect to joint ven-

For instance, cooperation agreements were signed with leading French commercial banks, namely Crédit Lyonnais, Credit Industriel et Commercial and Burobank, providing for consultation and banking stavices for Sovier-French ventures set up in the Soviet Union. Patibas signed similar accords as did the Banque Nationale de.

Altogether 16 protocols on cooperation with French, Finaish, Italian and West German banks are now in place. In particular, they call for analysis of the performance rating and financial scanding of the partners, development of the best possible financing schemes and analysis of the lending and currency risks involved in export-import oper-

There are longer-term plans to explore the possibility and expediency of creating a specialist consulting or financial firm run jointly with the participation of perhaps several foreign, banks and providing all the es. sential services in this area. If, necessary, some specific West. ern lending practices such 25 leasing and factoring, as well as insuring against currency risk, may eventually be allowed.

> – Ysıri Ponomarjot Head of the USSK Sta



21/5, Kuznetski Most, 103031 Moscow, USSR. Telex: 411273 TREXP SU.

Of course, joint ventures will ture assets. Credits can also be draw on their authorized funds backed by guarantees from the and reserves to meet the require-joint venture founders or banks. Losns in rubles may be given ments for current capital to carry our operations both with Sovier for the purpose of building new agents and their foreign counterprojects and buying Soviet technology essential for the upgradparts. Should that not suffice. they may borrow from banks, ing and expansion of produc-

tion, and are repaid from profits.

joint ventures might damage the reputation of the Soviet Union as a first-class borrower. Besides, this order of priorities is designed to ensure borrowing in

The cash assets of joint enterprises are automatically trans-

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September 2015 pland default and market calm waste word north in the Michael D. Leve the Study of th La) is a monetarist, a student MELON DO HANDERS OF CHARMS the first to see dangers from the first to see dangers from a supply.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7-8, 1987

Secret to Fed's Pumping Is Knowing When to Stop

The second of th

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

New York Times Service ASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve, in its efforts to head off a recession, may have to keep pouring lavish amounts of money into the U.S. economy for several months, various economists and analysts maintain. The infusions, which almost certainly extend well beyond amounts needed to support battered stock-market professionals and the banking system, suggest that credit will be

plentiful this winter and that interest rates will edge down. But already some analysts are beginning to worry that Alan Greenspan, the Fed's new chairman, and his colleagues at the U.S. central bank will provide too much money for too long, and bring back dangeronsly high levels of inflation.

The dilemma Greenspan faces is providing sufficient li-quidity to avoid defaults and to bring market calm while not overexpanding to the point of increasing inflation," said Mickey D. Levy, the chief economist at Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia.

it's going," one analyst said.

"The Fed tends to

err in the direction

Mr. Levy is a monetarist, a student of the school of economists that puts primary emphasis on changes in the money supply as a determinant of economic activity. Consequently, monetarists are usually the first to see dangers from any unusual expansion or contraction of the money supply.

Yet it is widely agreed that Mr. Greenspan does seem to have some room to maneuver as he deals with one of the gravest economic simunions ever confronted by U.S. policy makers.

In the six months before the Oct. 19 collapse of stock prices, the event that prompted an overnight shift in Fed policy, the U.S. money supply, or M-1, grew at a rate of less than 3 percent, far below the levels of recent years. Moreover, Mr. Greenspan no longer seems a captive of what

had been the Reagan administration's policy of defending the dollar by keeping it from falling too sharply. A principal defense was to raise interest rates by tightening the money supply.

The turning point, of course, was the stock market collapse, a shock that radically altered the political-economic calculus. Recession supplanted inflation as policy makers' biggest fear.

A HE proceeds, Mr. Greenspan and his colleagues may benefit in a presidential election year from a political bias that makes it much easier to accept the risks of excessive monetary ease than the opposite risks of recession.

Mr. Greenspan enjoys nearly perfect marks for his performance since the crash — the Fed's response was immediate, visible and open-handed — but he has been criticized by some for what he did during his first two months after taking over for Paul A. Volcker in August.

In early September, Mr. Greenspan raised the Fed's discount rate by half of a percentage point, to 6 percent. The Fed said this action was needed to nip potential inflation.

Before long, however, Mr. Greenspan began to assert on television, before Congress and elsewhere that inflation was

No one can tell whether Mr. Greenspan and his colleagues will know when to turn off the money machine. But to some the

"I'm more pessimistic," said Debra J. Bredael, an economist for Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. "The Fed tends to err in the direction it's going."

Group's Stake Is Put at 4.9% By Warren Getler LONDON — A London-based Kuwaiti investment group appears to have acquired a minority stake

Kuwaitis

Buy in BP

Said to

this week in British Petroleum Co. through market purchases, BP officials said Friday. The BP official said he had no independent confirmation of reports that the Kuwait Investment

Office, which manages much of the Kuwaiti government's overseas equity portfolio, had acquired a 4.9 percent interest in BP through purchases of new partly paid shares valued at about 80 pence each. Officials of the Kuwait Invest-

ment Office were unavailable for comment. The BP official said that he believed the reports of a purchase by the Kuwait Investment Office to be true but that he did not know how large the holding was.

He said that a 4.9 percent stake would be valued at around £850 million (\$1.51 million) at market prices. Such an investment would be among the largest single stakes in BP owned by private investors. The British government opted

last week to continue with a £7.2 billion offering of BP shares despite the recent plunge in stock market prices. Much of the stock was left with

underwriters after millions of small investors shunned the issue. Industry sources speculated that the minority stake had been sold to the Knwaiti investors by one of the underwriters, possibly American, which took up their pledged subscription at a substantial loss.

At 80 pence, the partly paid shares represent a discount of 40 pence to the government's 120 pence application price for new BP shares. Two further installments of 105 pence on the partly paid shares are due in 1988 and 1989. Partly paid BP shares were trad-

ing late Friday at 78 pence, down 2 pence, on the London Stock Ex-

BP stock appears a bargain to London analysts who believe the giant British energy conglomerate has a strong potential for growth.

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT -- French and

West German financial Officials

based on short-term economic and

It does little more than put the

The two countries acted in what

European Monetary System

onus of economic leadership back

we have to promote cooperation."

By Anise C. Wallace

New York Times Service

Walton, a professional money

manager who invests in U.S.

call to London from his home in

On Thursday he learned that

Japanese institutions were selling

U.S. stocks and that the dollar

and the role of international in-

Irvington, New York.

times in financial history.

valued at \$2 trillion.

NEW YORK - J. Richard

on the United States, they said.

changes were announced.

political factors.

75 percent.



Thomas C. Theobald of Continental Illi- Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers nois argues for wider banking powers.

wants underwriting, lending kept apart.

Banking Deregulation Reconsidered Market Plunge Raises Concerns Over Diversification

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The stock market's turmoil in recent weeks is raising anew questions about the pace of banking industry deregulation, especially the move into investment banking.

The issue is highlighted by two developments stemming from the plunge: an estimated \$90 million loss absorbed by Continental Illinois Corp. after bailing out its options-clearing subsidiary, and a rethinking by First Chicago Corp. of its plan to buy a big stake in a prominent Canadian investment house.

The events of the past weeks have been an eye opener for commercial bankers who have viewed the capital markets as less risky than traditional commercial banking," said James J. McDermott Jr., senior vice presi-dent of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a securities firm that specializes in bank stocks.

Amid a deregulatory environment, many commercial bankers have been lobbying for the repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which separates commercial banking, which involves lending from investment bank-

ing, which involves acting as a middleman between those needing money and those willing to lend or invest it.

To many in the financial world, the decision by Continental Illinois to buy First Options of Chicago, described by Continental's chairman as a "broker's

Many bankers contend that traditional lending is actually riskier than acting as a middleman,

broker," seemed a smart step toward offering both kinds of banking.

The acquisition last year en-abled the bank, which the gov-ernment had rescued from failure in 1984, to diversify from its barely break-even deposit-andloan business into the potentially more profitable activity of clear-ing trades on the volatile options exchanges. Because First Op-

Depth and Effect of Bonn-Paris Cooperation Are Questioned

tions' earnings depended on fees rather than on interest from loans, the purchase seemed fairly risk-free. As subsequent events have

shown, that assumption could not have been farther from the truth. After the numble in stock prices, many of First Options' clients were unable to meet their payments, money that First Options needed to pay its obligations. To avoid creating more chaos in an already panicky mar-ket. Continental violated an agreement with its regulators and channeled hundreds of millions of dollars into First Options to keep it affoat, producing a big loss for the bank holding

The concerns raised by the First Options situation were heightened by the drubbing given many investment banks by the stock market's plunge. Several smaller firms already have become insolvent, and it is widely thought that others will follow.

Even First Chicago, which owns First National Bank of Chicago, is reconsidering its plan to invest \$200 million for a 35

See BANKING, Page 15

U.S. Jobless Rate Edges Up to 6%, First Rise in Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches in rose 0.4 hour to 4 hours a WASHINGTON — The U.S. the highest level in 14 years. unemployment rate inched up to 6 more than 500,000 jobs were creat- rose 0.1 point to 5.9 percent. ed and manufacturing employment ment said Friday.

The Labor Department's survey of bouseholds showed 415,000 more Americans at work last month than in September. But the civilian labor force grew by 500,000, raising the jobless rate by 0.1 percentage point. In September, the rate was 5.9 percent, the lowest

in nearly eight years. The survey was taken in the secand week of the month, just before the 508-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average on Oct. 19. Most private economists say the effects of market activity will not be reflected in unemployment calculations for a few months.

Nevertheless, October's change was the first increase in unemployment since September 1986.

Another Labor Department survey that examines the types of work created found a 549,000-job increase in the number of nonfarm workers added to the U.S. economy. About 441,000 were in service jobs, including 65,000 teachers and other school personnel who ended strikes last month and 70,000 new retail employees who started work, the government said.

The average worker in private industry worked 34.8 hours a week in October, up from 34.6 hours in September. Manufacturers, meanwhile, averaged 41.1 hours a week, up from 40.4 hours. Overtime put

in rose 0.4 hour to 4 hours a week, The overall employment rate,

percent in October — the first in- which also takes in military personcrease in 13 months — even though nel stationed in the United States, Janet Norwood, commissioner

showed strong gains, the govern- of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that October's job growth was strong and widespread," with large job gains in the services sec-tor, continued strength in manufac-turing employment and an increase in factory hours."

Since Friday's report was based on surveys taken the week before the stock market plunge on Oct. 19, it cannot reflect economic thinking after the fall. (AP, UPI)

Citicorp Shows Interest in FCA

WASHINGTON -- Citicorp has expressed an interest in acquiring the troubled Financial Corp. of America, a spokesman for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said Friday. Ford Motor Co.'s First Na-

tionwide unit also has been talking with the board about acquiring Financial Corp. Fi-nancial Corp. operates Ameri-can Savings & Loan of Califor-nia, which has soffered large

The board spokesman would not discuss details of the negotiations. A Citicorp spokesman declined to comment.

Bank of Japan Nudges Short-Term Rates Down

that it had no intention of cutting prevent short-term interest rates

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan its 2.5 percent discount rate for on Friday pushed down short-term now, but said it would continue to

open money market rates as part of efforts to adhere to the Lower agreement on international policy coordination, a senior central bank The Bank of Japan reiterated

from rising in the money market. The bank bought 100 billion yen (\$735 million) in certificates of de-posit at 4.05 percent in threemonth repurchase agreements. That compares with rates of about 4.30 percent on three-month CDs

in the primary market. The official said the Bank of Ja pan would take a flexible approach

The conservatives don't want a bank did not think a rate cut was Analysis said interbank rates would fall a little forther now that

the bank's policy stance had been clarified.

Open money market rates have been high because of market expectation of an increase in interest rates, the bank official said. However, interbank rates are satisfactorily low and in line with the Japanese discount rate, he said.

The three-mouth commercial bill discount rate was at 3.9375 percent on Friday and the unconditional

call rate was 3.3125. Japan's move was seen as part of a worldwide effort to keep interest

On Thursday, the Bundesbank cut its Lombard rate by half a point to 4.5 percent. The West German The Bundesbank had to do central bank, however, left the something to avoid a disaster and benchmark discount lending rate they did as little as possible," said a unchanged at 3 percent, despite re-

> Both Japan and West Germany have been under pressure from the United States to cut their discount

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

Currency Rates

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Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels): Banca Commerciale Holland (Alikm); Banase Hational de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Takyo); IMF (SDR); BAll (dinar, riyal dirham); Goshani (Banka) (liber data from Reulers and AP)

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Sources: Reuters, Bank of Takyo, Com-

DM, SF, Pound, FF); Liayds Bank (ECU); Reuters deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent). Asian Bellar Deposits

U.S. Money Market Funds Marrill Lynch Reptly Assets 36-day average yield: Telerate interest Rate Index: 6.717 Gold

> 66.25 69.59 453.79 453.85 453.80 453.80 CLES 440.33 440.15 440.00 461.25 Luxembourg, Parts and Landon afficial fix-ings; Hang Kona and Zurich apening and closing prices: New York spot market class, All prices in U.S. Sper ounce.

French banking sources said the in all the media, praising the shifts continued to soar against the dol- its intervention range against the news of the adjustments began to spread through the Paris financial community well before Mr. Stoltemberg's remarks.

began hailing their coordinated interest-rate shifts of Thursday as an "It was a shotgun wedding," said important step forward in mone-J. Paul Horne, an international tary cooperation even before the Smith Barney Inc. in Paris. One day later, economists said

aconomist with the merchant bank "The French officials have been

been relieved for the time being, against 3,4090 on Thursday. "But the whole thing could come Mr. Horne said the French, in undone very quickly if the dollar effect, forced the Germans either to

keeps falling," he said. After the agreement, the mark mark by letting the West German

For a Money Manager, the Early Bird Approach

For the most part, Mr. Walton earnings surprises, he noted. For

feels the stock market crisis that example, in August, when the began in mid-October is behind Dow Jones industrial average was

him. He is not so frantic as he was scaling new heights. The Gap

two weeks ago, when many of the clothing stores reported that carn-

ing and the market makers were stock, cutting the share pince in

uyers than sellers in the market.

Before the market's collapse, Walton said. "I'd either be out of

A Recession Can't Fix Trade Gap, Study Says By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Tunes Service WASHINGTON - The United States faces large trade deficits and ever higher foreign debt well into the next decade, a study by the Congressional Budget Office

and shore up the dollar. The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, cut its emergency The study, issued Thursday, in-Lombard lending rate to 4.5 perdicated that a modest trade surplus was attainable by 1990, but only cent from 5 percent and acted to push short-term interest rates under a possibly unlikely combination of circumstances; a recession, The Bank of France, meanwhile, a more rapidly falling dollar and raised its key short-term moneyfaster growth overseas as well as market rates to 8.25 percent and changes in foreign tastes favoring

U.S. exports. West Germany's finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, emerging from a Bundesbank meeting on Thursday, said, "It was a good meeting and a good decision and

stocks, is now beginning his business days with a 6 A.M. telephone in his clients' accounts were sink- Waves of selling swamped the

phones. Today, there are more

buyers than sellers in the market.

was again under attack in the cur- his clients' portfolios were up the market, in part, or in much

rency markets, factors he would about 40 percent. They have now different stocks" - issues with

have to consider in deciding given up most of those gains. At higher yields.

company Henley Group.

whether to buy or sell stocks dur- present, the firm's largest holdings

ing one of the most turbulent are in the engineering and mining

mes in financial history.

The tumbling dollar, the action tools and household products

of central banks around the world group Black & Decker; Allegis

and the role of international in-vestors are critical issues facing lines; the food and restaurant

Mr. Walton and others who man- group General Mills, and the engi-

age U.S. pension fund portfolios neering and financial services

Mr. Walton, 46, is president of Still, Mr. Walton said that at Morgan Grenfell Capital Man-least two developments, lower

gement, a New York subsidiary corporate earnings or higher inter-

the British investment bank, est rates, would cause him to pull

ropean and Middle Eastern gov- Even in a bull market, Wall traders, ernments and U.S. pension funds. Street is unforgiving of negative bearish.

His firm invests a total of \$300 out of stocks or reshape his port-

million for clients that include En- folio with "bear market stocks."

not even answering their tele- half.

than \$1 trillion from the \$400 bil- budget office says the shortfall lion projected by the end of 1987. would otherwise be. Without a clear path toward both deficit reduction and debt sta- sion reduced income only tempo-

eventually start pulling money out

of the United States. "In recent weeks, we have seen can do to world stock markets," he vestors lose confidence in the United States because the current account deficit refuses to fall, we bers show. A dollar devaluation of told the legislators. "If foreign incould see similar effects on foreign exchange markets."

Edward M. Gramlich, acting director of the budget office, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that U.S. foreign debt could "surge dramatically" to more rener from a recession of from the report. A recession, according to the report. A recession, according ments we investigated, the effect of faster dollar depreciation was the deficit in 1992 by only \$9 billion most powerful," Mr. Gramlich said.

As for interest rates, if they be-

But for now Mr. Walton is very much in the market. By 7:30 A.M.

Thursday, after he arrived at his

office, he again talked to the Lon-

don office. By 9:30 he had called a

meeting with his trader and six of

the firm's eight portfolio manag-

The meeting began with a re-port from Michael Murphy, the

firm's trader. His day had started

with a 5 A.M. telephone call from

London, Among other things, he

reported that Chase Manhattan

Bank had lowered its prime rate

Still, the overall mood among

traders, Mr. Murphy said, was

ers and analysts.

Mr. Gramlich said that a reces-

even if foreign growth were 1 per-cent faster, the trade deficit would what a loss of investor confidence be reduced by only one-fourth, or \$44 billion, by 1992.

"The bearishness has gotten to

a point where it's almost bullish."

he said, taking a contrarian view.

"I haven't heard anyone with a

Mr. Murphy then discussed the

improved liquidity in the smaller stocks, which account for almost

two-thirds of Morgan Grenfell's

Then the analysts reviewed the

stocks in the industry sectors they

cover. Since the market's collapse.

the firm has been "upgrading" its smaller stocks, selling issues of

companies that are not industry

leaders and buying those with

strong balance sheets. It has also

cut back on retailing issues and

increased its technology holdings.

ing lunch, Mr. Walton was

buoyed by a 40-point gain in the

afternoon reading reports. Mr.

Walton says he likes the shortened

trading hours that the exchanges

time to read.

imposed. Institutional salesmen

Back at the office after a work-

bullish scenario.

an economist with BHF-Bank in Frankfurt. bilization, he said, foreigners might rarily, causing lower imports, The budget office found that

an additional 15 to 20 percent that takes place by the end of 1988 The U.S. trade deficit gets little would lead to a reduction in the relief from a recession or from fast-

in all the media, praising the shifts as a victory for French policy and for cooperation." He said that EMS tensions had in Paris at 3.3990 to the mark, saimst 3.4090 on Thursday. Its intervention range against the following franc. In that situation, under EMS franc. In that situation, under EMS count rate is the world's lowest and that domestic demand is expanding smoothly, the official said, the devaluation before the French needed now. presidential election is held in cut interest rates or revalue the

May," he said. Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France and Mr. Stolten-

berg said the cooperation would continue. But in West Germany, economists were also skeptical about how long it is likely to last.
Whether the EMS will be stable for very long is highly question-able," said Hermann Remsperger,

"But this shows the Bundesbank is willing to act. It also shifts the focus back to where it should be, the United States. For these moves to have any endurance, they must be followed soon by substantial rates low. cuts in the U.S. budget deficit."

On Thu Foreign exchange traders were

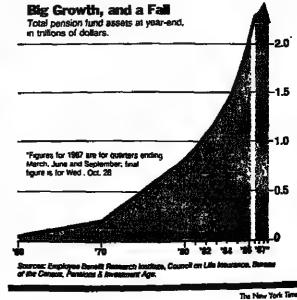
harsher in their judgment. dealer for a Frankfurt bank. "The EMS will be stable, maybe

peated calls from the United States into next week. But let's be honest, until the dollar is stable, nothing is.

That includes this French-German -2.0 -1.5 182 184 18 17

are leaving early, giving him more tions in any commodity often re-

With the crisis easing, Mr. Walton has also had time to look of the firm's clients' assets are Murphy said.



things, that the dollar should sta- that the stock market is settling bilize. It has tumbled nearly 50 into a trading range in which the percent against the yen since early Dow average will move between 1985, and, he said, market correc- 1,700 and 2,200. sult in a 50 percent pullback.

Dow. He spent the rest of the ahead. He sees, among other invested in stocks. The hope is "Until we see some sign that

sult in a 50 percent pullback. we're going to break out of this tunnel, we'll remain bullish," Mr.

or becies OF TRANS 24.477046 WHY 18 COS. PELI A MILLY in both CHES EX Pers 15t

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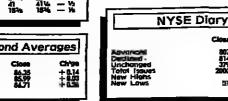
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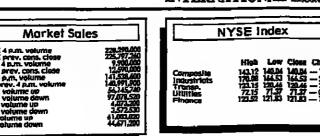
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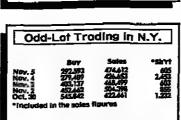
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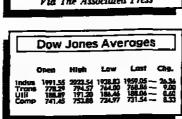
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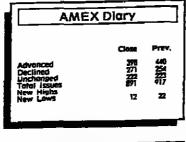


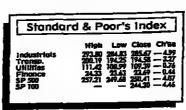






12 Month High Low Stock

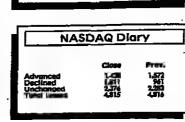




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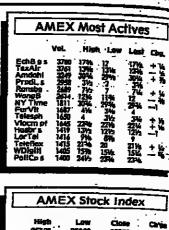


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NASDAQ Index

Week Ago 321.30 324.41 407.83 341.51 341.51 344.42

12 Month High Low Stock



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Dow Falls 26 in a Late Decline

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Friday after spending most of the trading session ahead. But some analysts said that the relatively strong showing Thursday and earlier Friday signaled a return to stability.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 26.36 points to close at 1,959.05 at 3 P.M. Shortened trading hours were instituted on Oct. 23. The average rose 40.12 points on Thursday.

The Dow, which had been up more than 11 points as late as 2 P.M. Friday, fell in the last hour of trading. The blue-chip index encountered a psychological resistance point at the 2,000 level, which it surpassed several times before retreating repeatedly

For the week, the Dow lost 34.48 points. A broader market indicator, the New York Stock Exchange index, sank 1.77 to 140.04. The price of an average share fell 40 cents.

Declines barely led advances, by a 7-6 ratio. Volume was 228.3 million shares, up from 226

million Thursday. Traders said that the Dow lost ground in the last hour as investors closed out market positions before the weekend. Minor computerdriven program selling also knocked the market ower in the final minutes.

The NYSE lifted restrictions late Friday on member firms' use of its computers for program trading after nearly two weeks.

"The market's had a pretty good move and this is a normal sell-off before the weekend," one trader said. "We've got some sell programs down there. It's just the end of the week." He

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Trading Is Lengthened

NEW YORK - Major U.S. stock exchanges said Friday they would close a half-hour early at the start of next week, adding 30 minutes to the length of the past week's sessions. The New York Stock Exchange said it was lifting requests that members curtail program trading.

The New York and American stock exchanges said they would be open from 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Monday through Wednesday. The exchanges were closed at 3 P.M. on Thursday and Friday.

The exchanges reduced their hours begin ning Oct. 23, saying they wanted to help the financial community deal with increased volume following the stock market's plunge on Oct. 19. The New York and American Thursday and beyond sometime next week,

remarked that a weak bond market had not helped stock prices But analysts said that the market's relatively

strong showing at the end of the week despite a ak dollar signaled at least a temporary end to the bear market that began in late summer after

five years of steady gains.
"We're seeing the beginning of a bear-market rally, and it wouldn't surprise me if this counter-trend rally stretches right into 1988," said Joseph Barthel, director of technical strate-

gy at Butcher & Singer Inc. of Philadelphia.

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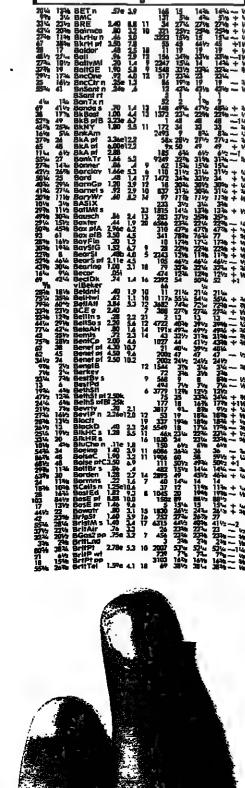
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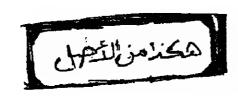
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Hong Kong, Tokyo Rise,

Sydney Falls

TOKYO - Prices on the Tokyo

and Hong Kong stock exchanges rebounded sharply Friday in heavy

trading, supported by Thursday's recovery on Wall Street. But Aus-

rralian shares declined in light deal-

In both Tokyo and Hong Kong, the stronger New York market out-

weighed the weaker dollar, which

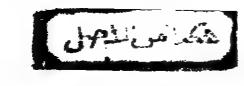
makes U.S. goods more compen-

tive internationally and in Asian

Also helping the Tokyo Stock Exchange was Thursday's an-

nouncement of lower interest rates

in West Germany, analysts said, a move that in the long run could



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Shares Mixed in Europe, Asia

Prices Decline In London, Frankfurt

LONDON - Share prices in London and Frankfurt fell Friday. and were mixed in Paris, amid investor concern that the weak dollar would give U.S. exports a competitive edge over European products. In London, the Financial Times-

Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares rallied in late trading but still lost 18 points to 1,620,80. Prices were undercut by news

that Representative Thomas S. Foley, the majority leader of the House of Representatives, did not expect an agreement on cuts in the U.S. budget of more than \$23 bil-lion for this financial year, dealers said. Without further cuts to reduce the U.S. budget deficit, many analysts are predicting further falls in the U.S. currency.

But toward the close, the FT-SE jumped 10 points in 15 minutes. after Republican representatives offered a plan to cut the U.S. budget deficit by \$75.5 billion over two lan Harwood, an analyst at War-burg Securities, said that \$23 bil-

lion in one-year reductions "will not be enough, and could pave the way for a dollar free-fall," Wall Street had also taken Mr. Foley's remarks badly, turning a 12-point gain in the Dow Jones industrial average into a similar fall

Of the second proposal, one lealer said: "At last we are hearing the sort of numbers we've been looking for. This will improve the

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan

dministration is devising a plan to

rescue a critical group of stock ex-

change firms, known as specialists,

the one on Oct. 19, according to a

George D. Gould, undersecre-

senior Treasury official.

before rebounding.



NECKTIE PARTY - A London trader considering another use for his tie as share prices continued to drop.

looking for a cut of \$60 billion over two years, but that is the absolute minimum. There is a growing feeling here that U.S. politicians do not care about the international situa-

near the worst levels of the day, foreigners unloading stock during the second half of the trading day due to a weak dollar, dealers said.

Dealers said that large investors, who had bought shares before

Rescue Fund Debated for Specialists

tions whose securities are traded in

They would be asked if they

would be ready to contribute to a

pot of \$2 billion to \$3 billion for

emergency financing to keep spe-

Specialist firms are vital to the

the stock market.

FRANKFURT: Share prices FRANKFURT: Share prices adding arrangements in the money ended a nervous session lower and market would be at a fixed rate of with professional operators and

The Commerzbank index, calculated at midday, rose 10.40 points was fixed at a record low of 1.6785 to 1,407.00. However, the Boersen-Zeitung 30-share index, calculated four times during the trading day, closed 7 points down at a yearly low of 286,98.

Thursday's Bundesbank council meeting on hopes of a discount rate ing the session up 1.58 percent and cut, pared back these positions on touching a low of about I percent

Although the central bank low-ered the Lombard rate to 4.50 percent from 5 percent, it left the more important discount rate unchanges at 3 percent. However, it also said that its next round of liquidity-

3.50 percent after 3.80 last time. Dealers, who said that these moves were purely cosmetic, con-tended that there were no prospects of a recovery in stock prices as long as the dollar continued to fall. It Deutsche marks on Friday, after

1.6950 DM on Thursday.
PARIS: French share prices were mixed in nervous late trading

after fluctuating widely over the day, dealers said.

The Bourse indicator posted a late 0.94 percent gain, after open-

lend some support to the U.S. cur-rency by making dollar assets more attractive. The 225-issue Nikkei average, which shed 430.88 points Thurs-22,795,02

home markets.

day, rose 165.46 points to close at Volume was also up, with an estimated 600 million shares

changing hands, compared with 450,56 million on Thursday. Export-related issues, which led a 730-point decline in the previous

two days, gained ground on the news of lower interest rates. Ron Napier, a vice president for Salomon Brothers Inc., said the rebound in Tokyo was a response to the rise in prices on Wall Street and

the conciliatory stance taken by West Germany on interest rates. "Everybody seems to be taking some relief from the fact that German rates are down," Mr. Napier

The West German Bundesbank cut its rarely used Lombard interest rate to 4.5 percent from 5 percent Thursday, but also announced re-ductions in a benchmark money market rate.

In Stock Crisis, Big Firms Would Be Asked to Contribute HONG KONG: The stock market rallied Friday to wipe out most of the ground lost in four consecu-The specialist firms took enor-

tive days of decline.

The Hang Seng Stock Index ended the day at 2,113.67, a jump of mous losses on Oct. 19. "If the market is off another 500 and we do crack pieces here and there," Mr. Gould said, "how are 152.77 points over Thursday's close, but was down overall for the we going to put the pieces back together?
You would look to getting capi-

Shares closed below the psychologically important 2,000 level on Thursday at 1,960.90, and analysts said at least part of Friday's gains were in response to investors' belief that the market was underpriced at that level.

Despite the gains Friday, brokers said they did not expect a major rally in the market soon and some predicted further falls.

SYDNEY: After opening higher, prices on the stock exchange tum-bled again Friday in light trading. The general price indicator, the All Ordinaries Index, closed 12.70

points lower at 1,237.60 - making of one of the specialist firms, Nick, a drop of nearly 50 percent in share Lyden & Co., said that the dealer somity since the market's major collapse on Oct. 20.
The gold index, plummeting 95.9
points to 1,783, is now almost 60

percent off its high for the year.

pand specialists capital now certain entrepreneurs improved,
"Let's not wait for the avalanche," while media stocks and property developers were weaker.

Program Trading on Rise

Program trading includes buy and sell strategies that are triggered by mathematical formulas rather than fundamental investment crite-ria. One type is stock index arbitrage based on Standard & Poors 500 futures contracts. The number of S&P 500 futures trades rose on Wednesday to 2,136, from 1,435 the previous Wednesday.

lary of the Treasury for finance. said the administration would appeal to the self-interest of Wall market orderly, and in doing this they can realize great losses as well Street firms and of large corpora- as great profits.

in the event of market plunges like cialist firms afloat.

out buy or sell tickets and send them to the floor of the exchange to be Because trading all 500 stocks in the S&P index by hand would be

NEW YORK - After dropping off sharply because of New York Stock Exchange restrictions, program trading is on the rise again.

The exchange said Tuesday that member firms could once again. execute program trades for their own house accounts, whereas previ-But program traders have also been executing trades "by hand" to make up for the continued ban on automatic execution of stocks through the exchange's computers.

In trading "by hand," instead of pushing a computer button to execute trades worth millions of dollars, program traders must write

too cumbersome, some arbitragers have been using a basket of as few as 50 stocks to try to replicate the performance of the S&P 500, according to traders familiar with the techniques.

tal out of the rest of the Wall Street stock market. They pull together structure, provided that those firms the orders of buyers and sellers. They also buy and sell to keep the are in good shape." He did not say how such a plan might work. Mr. Gould ruled out a govern-

ment contribution to a rescue. It would be contrary to the free-market policies of the Reagan administration, he said, and obtaining authorization from Congress might take too long to help the specialists in the middle of a crash. Specialist firms' capital is rela-

tively small, around \$2 billion by

John Lyden, a managing partner system was "very close to the limits of what it could stand," during the stock collapse, "There's no question that by the

20th it had exhausted most or 112
resources," he said.
Felix G. Rohatyn, a partner in the Lazard Frères investment firm, which would be a possible contributor to any rescue plan, questioned whether it would have "enough to finish 1.5 points higher repower."

managed to finish 1.5 points higher

He said it might be wiser to exat 1,929. Banks and businesses of

ing company, rather than the bank, funneled the money into First Op-

Continental's directors to sign a

consent order promising not to ex-

while media stocks and property

BANKING: Market Collapse Raises Concern About Diversification Moves

(Continued from first finance page) percent stake in Wood Gundy

apply to the foreign operations of American banks.

But the Chicago bank had sec-ond thoughts after the British gov-ernment's decision to proceed with

the public sale of British Petroleum

Co. stock, which could cost Wood

Gundy, one of the underwriters, as

much as \$45 million before taxes. The underwriters had promised to

pay the British government a cer-tain amount per share before the

stock market - and the value of

BP shares — plunged.
While First Chicago's hesitation

may not indicate a retreat from its

investment banking strategy, Wood Gundy's problems under-score the riskiness of the securities

First Chicago has not lost any

money because it did not complete

the transaction. And Continental,

despite its expected losses of \$90

million, can withstand the hit. It

has more than \$2 billion in capital

and reserves — money left from the

by the government, which still

Indeed, First Options continues

to be the kind of business Conti-

pental should be in, and ultimately

it is safer than traditional commer-

cial banking said Thomas C. Theo-

bald, Continental's new chairman

and a former vice chairman of Citi-

corp, in an interview last week

First Options' loss, he said.

stemmed from the extraordinary

plunge of the stock market, which

he called the "worst crash of the

Like Mr. Theobald, many lead-

- the role of investment banks.

20th century."

owns 60 percent of it.

Corp., a large Canadian investment house. First Chicago has recently **AMEX Highs-Lows** been aggressive in its efforts to enter investment banking and Wood Gundy was seen as a major step. The Glass-Steagall Act does not

NEW HIGHS &

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NYSE Highs-Lows

Maxwell Says It Plans to Raise Stake in Bell & Howell to 50%

SKOKIE, Illinois — Bell & Howell Co. said Priday that Maxwell Communication Corp. intends to buy more than 50 percent of its stock. In a letter, Maxwell's chairman, the British publisher Robert Maxwell, said the action was not hostile. He said his company wished to position itself to enter into a transaction with Bell & Howell if the opportunity grose, Bell

Mr. Maxwell said the company would file under the Hart-Scott-Rodino antitrust legislation seeking permission to raise the stake.

Maxwell Communications, which changed its name recently from British Printing & Commu-mications Corp., owns 218,300 shares, or about 2.1 percent, of the common stock outstanding of Bell & Howell, a publishing and information storage and retrieval company.

Bell & Howell has about 9.38 million shares outstanding. Its stock rose 75 cents on Friday, to close at \$55.25 on the New York Stock Exchange. Bell & Howell's net profit shot up to \$48.9 million in the third quarter, from \$13.6 million a year carlier.

TO OUR READERS

The International Herital Tribute is now on newstands throughout Helland every reterms a days a week Manday-Sakrday. If you has problems geting your capy, please unstactional State of the International State of

"Loans can be more risky than worked out under which the hold-trading," said Charles S. Sanford, ing company, rather than the bank, chairman of Bankers Trust Co. The investment banking business tions, enabling First Options to re-would be more stable if the individ-ual players were bigger, he said. The Comptroller also required ual players were bigger, he said.
"What you really need to keep

the markets stable is well-capital-

ized financial service companies," he said. "The fact that some investment banking firms are owned by well-capitalized companies — Shearson by American Express, for and if the holding company itself example — gives the system stabil-Mr. Sanford was implying that
the financial markets would be less

First Options' loss should not be

shaky if investment banks could be owned by relatively well-capitalized commercial banks. agree, commercial banks should be harran Corp., "was doing a basical-

wined by relatively well-capital-cal banks out of investment bank-ed commercial banks.

But even then, most bankers

Butcher, chairman of Chase Man-

Although the Comptroller acted to protect the bank, it was after the fact. If the amount had been larger, had not had enough money, the bank would have suffered the loss.

ceed the limit again.

used as a reason to keep commer-

'To limit conflict of interest, lenders should not be equity investors.' - Henry Kaufman,

Managing director, Salomon Brothers

insulated from the potential prob- ly commercial banking function, lems of investment houses. "Banks lending to brokers." "Yes, there are risks in investaccept the necessity for separation

\$4.5 billion poured into the bank and insulation of banking from afment banking, but they are less by the government, which still filiated securities business to protect federally insured deposits," cial bankers deal with every day," said Hans H. Angermueller, Citi- he said. Like other bankers, he corp's vice chairman cited the billions of dollars in bank Continental's latest loss, howev- losns to financially troubled develer, raised questions about whether oping countries.
that is possible. When the Comp-The risks, however, are basically troller of the Currency - the regu-

very different. Banks have time to lator of federally chartered banks work out problem loans - some-- allowed Continental to acquire times years, as in the case of Third First Options last year, it told Con- World debt. Working informally tinental that the most it could lend with the government, they have or invest in the subsidiary would be served as a buffer between sudden the amount Continental was al- jolts to the financial system - such lowed to lend to a single borrower as surges in commodity prices, - currently about \$620 million. swings in interest rates and plunges ing bankers contend that their tra-ditional lending is actually risher rescuing First Options, Continen-world of business. The Comptroller charged that in in stock prices - and the real than merely acting as a middleman tal had exceeded that limit. To sat-

Banks' ability to carry Third isfy the Comptroller, a deal was World loans at book value, for example, has given them and governlem without forcing down the world economy. This has allowed the developing countries to keep their economies afloat.

In contrast, when investmentoriented companies, such as First Options, run into severe trouble. there is little time for working out the problem. The loss is immediate. threatening the bank and at times the financial system.

That, according to some analysts, is the key difference between commercial banks and investment houses. Some leading bankers say they would like to return to the old

ways, but add that it is impossible because of changes in the financial system. Two decades ago banks' profits were virtually guaranteed because regulations forced corporations and individuals to keep large amounts of interest-free money with them. Those guaranteed profits had enabled the banks to play their special and stabilizing

Since then, with advances in computerization and communications that enabled companies to operate worldwide, corporations have found ways to get around these restrictions.

Shrinkage Factor

In the crt business it will continue to be a matter of opinion whether less means more. In technology, however, it is hard fact that to shrink circuits and systems means gracter cost/efficiency and bugger markets. Now as miswelled cells in a creatinger down to micron size the industry has to turn to eich specialist Applied Materials for vapor deposition systems that cost a Smillian and will be driving this small company's sales through the roof. It's another contro-crash story you should be reading in ladigo reports — available with our complements if you'll write, phone or telex.

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Torremoknos, Malaga, Spain. Telephone 34-52-389688 - Telex 79423. **ACROSS**

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Woosnam Takes Million-Dollar Golf Event SUN CITY, South Africa (AP) - Welshman Ian Woosnam, who had held a oneshot lead after Saturday's third round, won the biggest prize in golf history Sunday by clinching the winner-take-all Million Dollar Challenge with an eagle-2 en route

to his second consecutive 4-under-par 68. Woosnam, the top money-winner on the European tour this year, had a four-round total of 274 and registered a four-stroke victory over Briton Nick Faldo. On the par-4 17th, Woosnam holed a pitch of 165 yards (150 meters) to seal the victory. Faldo finished 68-71-278; David Frost was third with a 280 total, while South African compatriot Fulton Allem, the leader through the first two rounds, faded to

Holyfield and Park Winners in Title Fights

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — Evander Holyfield knocked out Dwight Muhammad Qawi with a crushing right to the jaw in the fourth round and retained the International Boxing Federation and World Boxing Association cruiserweight

titles here Saturday night. On Sunday in Scoul, Park Chong-pal won the World Boxing Association supermiddleweight title by knocking out Jesus Gallardo of Mexico 27 seconds into the second round, The Associated Press reported. Park, the International Boxing Federation supermiddleweight champ, was the top contender and Gallardo second-ranked in the newly created WBA division. Park's record is 44-3-1, while Gallardo

With one minute gone in the fourth round, Holyfield burt the 34-year-old Qawi with four jabs and a right to the chin. A left hook floored the challenger, who took a mandatory eight count. Holyfield went right back to work, a right to the head putting Qwai down for good at 2:30. Holyfield, 24, improved to 17-0 lifetime; Qwai

NHL's Savard Fired Solution to Friday's Puzzle QUEBEC (AP) — The Quebec Nor-diques fired coach Andre Savard late Friday, 24 games into his first National

Hockey League season, and replaced him with Ron Lapointe. Savard, 34, was named June 19 to succeed Michel Bergeron, who left to Edberg's serve three times en route become coach of the New York Rangto winning the set in 39 minutes. ers. But his stint lasted less than two months, ending a day after the Nordiques lost for the eighth time in their last nine games.

Lapointe, 38, took over as coach in Fredericton last June. Shared by Que-bec and the Vancouver Canucks, Fredericton is 14-6-3 this season, first in the to end the set. Northern Division of the American

good."

fending champion Ivan Lendl Wilander to make it 5-3, but Wi-

SPORTS

On Saturday, Lendl beat Boris Becker, 6-4, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, eliminat-ing the West German from the straight time with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over eighth-seeded Brad Gilbert Sunday, while No. 3 Mars Wilander beat fellow Swede Stefan Edberg, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, in the other round-robin tournament and giving Gilbert the last semifinal berth, while Edberg beat Wilander, 6-2, 7semifinal at Madison Square Gar-

Lendl needed only 87 minutes to Becker, the No. 5 seed who had beat Gilbert for the second time in lost the last two Masters finals to the round-robin tournament and Lendl, needed to beat Lendl in 14th time overall without a defeat. straight sets to advance. He beat Wilander earlier this year Wilander and Gilbert, who both

in the French and U.S. open finals finished the round-robin with 2-1 records, advanced to the semifinals and holds a 12-6 edge in their sematches going into the semifinals, including a straight set victory over Wilander in round-robin play Saturday. But the No 2 and years they were runners-up in their four-man groups. Becker, too, would have been 2-1 had he beaten with the No 2 and years they were runners-up in their four-man groups. Becker, too, would have been 2-1 had he beaten with the No 2 and years they were runners-up in their four-man groups. Becker, too, would have been 2-1 had he beaten with the No 2 and years they were runners-up in their four-man groups. Becker, too, would have been 2-1 had he beaten with the semifinals.

"He played horribly in the first set because there was pressure on in their first set, losing only two him, but once he realized he was points on serve, and appeared in

row, then netted a forehand.

Lendl saved two break points and volley on the second. Wilander then went on to win the game when the came up with two straight passing 20-year-old West German mis-hit a shots to even the set at 5-all backhand. The only break of the set came in the next game. Becker led, 30-15, but double-faulted twice in a

Lendl, Wilander Advance to Masters Final

The Associated Press on double faults, and couldn't dig Lendl. But under the complicated himself out of the hole. He broke Masters rules the two-time Wimbreaker, it snapped Lendl's 25bledon champion needed a set Masters winning streak; which reached the Masters tennis championship final Sunday for the eighth
to win the match,

On Shanday,

On Shan Edberg overpowered Wilander in their first set, losing only two

out of the running, he started to hit good," said Lendl, who raised his record against Becker to 7-3.

Becker, plagued by double-faults game and held serve to close to 5-4.

Edberg had two more match points in the next game and held serve to close to 5-4.

Edberg had two more match points in the 10th game, but double-take a 2-0 lead in the first set, but Lendl saved two break points and nexted a volley on the second. Wilander then

After each held serve, Edberg took a 3-0 lead in the tie breaker. Wilander saved a fifth match point at 6-4, but he hit a backhand wide on the next point to end the match. Lendl Wilander and Edberg had clinched semifinal berths Friday

night, Edberg when Wilander de-feated Pat Cashand Becker lost Gilbert for the third straight time. Wilander beat Cash, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3. Lendl won the next match when No. 4 Jimmy Connors retired be-cause of illness after falling behind, 4-3, in the first set and Gilbert, who upset Becker at the U.S. Open, bear

him again, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. Connors, suffering from a cold and ear infection, already had lost his first two matches.

In the Becker-Gilbert match there were five service breaks in the opening set, Becker getting the de-cisive one in the 10th game. After he broke for a 2-0 lead in the second set, Gilbert retaliated in the third game and he broke again in the fifth, courtesy of two double fanits by Becker.

There was only one break in the final set, Gilbert getting it in the seventh game, then serving out the 21/2 hour contest. Becker had man-



Stefan Edberg: Back-to-back matches with competition Wilander. aged only three aces.

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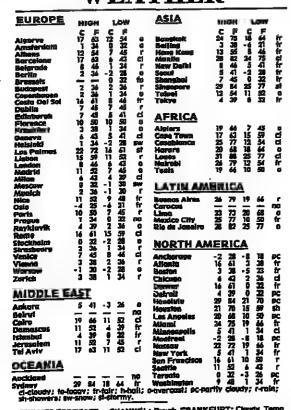
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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Yia Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam stock exchange posted a sharp loss in dull trading last week, with analysts citing dissatisfaction with the U.S. pact to out the federal budget deficit. The ANP-CBS general index fell 15 points for the week to close Friday at 198.3, for a loss of 7 percent.

Volume for the week was 6.411 billion guilders, up from 6.010 billion the previous week.

Frankfurt

The fall of the dollar to record lows against the Deutsche mark depressed West German stock prices last week, with the Commerzbank

index losing 62.9 points to end at 1,296.7.

The half-point cut in the Bundesbank discount rate to 2.5 percent had no effect on the market. Volume on the eight exchanges was 7.96 billion DM, down from 9.32 billion the

revious week. The biggest losses were in the car sector.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong stock prices fell steadily lun week. The market's key barometer, the Hang Seng index, slipped through the psychological barrier of 2,000 Friday to finish at 1,994.22 points, a loss of nearly 200 points for the wee Average daily volume was 754 million Hong Kong dollars, down from 840 million.

Dealers noted that the decline came despite an interest-rate cut and encouraging results at a government land suction.

London

The London Stock Exchange lost more ground last week amid persistent worry about the dollar's instability. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 shares ended 45.5 points lower, at 1,262.7.

Sentiment initially was gloomy following Wall Street's poor performance and the dol-lar's new weakness. The FTSE index dropped to its lowest point in a month, then picked up slightly on hopes of a reduction in the West German discount rate. But the concerted cuts of rates by Britain, West Germany and other European comtries failed to revive the market, which came under more selling pressure in line with Wall Street's slump Thursday.

Milan

The fragility of the dollar forced Milan an interest rates came too late to be of use, stocks downward in thin trading after a sharp sectors suffered losses, including banking.

improvement the previous week. The exchange index retreated 3.66 percent for the week to close at 712 points Friday. Among the shares worst hit was Monte-dison, which lost 35 percent in five days.

Paris

Prices on the Paris Bourse fell by 6.2 percent last week, with the CAC index ending at 278.3, compared with 296.5 a week earlier.

On the basis of spot trend indicators, stock prices have fallen 29 percent since the beginning of the year.

Singapore

Share prices came under widespread selling pressure in Singapore last week, with the Straits Times industrial index losing a befty 80.87 points, most of it Friday, to close at a 16-month low of 734.98.
Analysts said the downtrend was exacerbat-

ed by an absence of foreign fund managers and small local investors as well as the recent clines in Hong Kong.

Volume for the week to to 108.6 million units, while value almost doubled, to 203.86 million Singapore dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices declined on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week in creatic trading influenced by the fall of the U.S. dollar. Share prices had climbed over the two previous

The 225-issue Nikkei stock average, which had advanced 346.67 yen the previous week, posted a loss of 378.82 yen for the week to close

at 22,673,41 yen Saturday. Trading was thin with average daily volume shrinking to 363.2 million shares from the previous week's 585.2 million.

Institutional investors stayed away because of uncertainty about the dollar, analysts said.

Zurich

Zurich stock prices plunged 7 percent last week to approach the year's low. The Credit Suisse index finished at 414.2 Friday, against 444.8 the previous Friday and 406.5, the low, on Nov. 10.

Analysts expressed pessimism about the next few days, saying that cuts in West European interest rates came too late to be of use. All

U.S. Reportedly Seeks to Soften Congressional Action on Japan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan's cabinet favors some form of retaliation against Japan for its unwillingness to let American companies compete in Japanese construction projects, administration officials have

But it opposes a measure that was approved overwhelmingly in the House of Representa-tives on Thursday that would bar Japanese companies and suppliers from public works projects in the United States, the officials add-ed. The administration, the officials said Friday, prefers to delay any action until Japan's new prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, visits Washington in late January.

The Japanese construction industry operates like a private thub that is difficult for outsiders to penetrate. Its internal structure is widely seen as a closed system of associated companies that have interlocking relationships with

The U.S. House measure, if it lasts through a conference with the Senate and is not vetoed by President Reagan, would keep the Japanese out of all federally financed construction projects over the next year. Japanese contractors do about \$100 million worth of business in the United States annually. They are currently working on an expansion of the Washington Metro and on a Los Angeles subway system. The House bill would not affect existing pro-

Administration officials declined to provide specifics on what kinds of retaliation it would favor, but some trade analysts in Washington characterized the House action as stronger than what might eventually emerge from the White House. The administration is weighing steps similar to those taken in the spring in a dispute over a computer chip pact, in which it would start a retaliatory process under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.

This involves a yearlong investigation by the trade representative's office and then a recommendation to the president that he could accept, reject or modify.

The process requires a determination of the amount of American trade lost by any restrictive practices, and then, should the president agree, action to exclude that amount of trade from the offending country.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has persuaded the cabinet to postpone any action against Japan until Mr. Takeshita visits Wash-

ington, the officials explained.

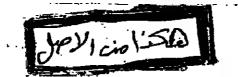
"Similtz feels it would be too much of a slap

at Japan to do anything during Takeshita's honeymoon period," a senior administration trade official said, "and he's gotten the cabinet to go along." Mr. Takeshita, a former finance minister, was installed as prime minister on Nov. 6, succeeding Yasuhiro Nakasone, who had a close relationship with Mr. Reagan.

Although they were partially lifted recently, the sanctions resulting from the computer chip case are still in place against Japan. The penalties were the first trade retaliation by Washington against Tokyo in the postwar period, and they have drawn strong Japanese protests.

The White House opposes the House pro-posal generally because it is legislatively man-dated trade retaliation. "We feel the presidents must retain maximum flexibility in dealing with foreign governments," a trade official

The House measure was approved by a 399-17 vote, as an amendment to a catch-all spending bill for 1988.



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Dollar Falls Again in N.Y. Trading

NEW YORK - The dollar dised lower Friday in quiet New York trading amid persistent doubt about Washington's ability to mach agreement on a plan to re-duce the federal deficit, dealers

Congressional and White House egotiators have been negotiating or nearly two weeks on cutting the clicit, but have not arrived at an cord. Stuart Frost, a dealer with National Westminster Bank, predicted "very difficult going."
Dollar buying earlier in Europe

by the West German central bank, or Bundesbank, and by the Swiss central bank also did little to re-verse the negative sentiment. "The market is not that concerned about intervention," said Earl Johnson of Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.6705 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6770 DM on Thursday, and at dhe U.S. corrency also edged downward against the British found, which closed at \$1.7870, gainst \$1.7790 on Thursday.

The dollar had tumbled to new lows Thursday after Treasury Sec-retary James A. Baker 3d said the Reagan administration would seek to prevent the U.S. economy from ering a recession, even at the risk of a lower dollar "The sentiment is decidedly

bearish." Mr. Johnson said. In Europe, the dollar steadied Friday but ended sharply lower for the week amid pessimism about ne-gotiations on the U.S. budget deficit and warmess about a meeting of central bankers scheduled in Basel

London Dollar Rates Thu. 1.6760 1.7830 135,30 1.2778 5,7895 1.6735 1.7629 134.55 1.3739 5.4574

The dollar closed in London at 1.6760 DM, up from 1.6735 DM at Thursday's close but down a dramatic 5 plennigs from 1.7295 a week earlier. It firmed to 135.30 yen from 134.55, but that closing also was down sharply from 138.28

the previous Friday. The U.S. currency ended fractionally lower in London against the British pound, which firmed to \$1.7830, against \$1.7820 Thursday and \$1.7215 a week earlier.

Scott Horowitz, a money trader for Bank of Boston in New York, said that the dollar rose only briefly

news that Republican Party negoti-ators had offered a \$75.5 billion

federal budget cut over two years. The rally was cut short when the market heard a report that Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan had said that the Japanese economy was not hurt by the stock market decline and by the yen's appreciation, Mr. Horowitz said.

"His remark signals that, since the Japanese economy is O.K. with the dollar at these levels, we can go ahead and try it at lower levels,"
Mr. Horowitz said. "Traders will
conclude that it's just too hard to buck the trend."

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6785 DM, down from 1.6920 Thursday, and in Paris at 5.6925 French francs, down from 5.7755. It closed in Zurich at 1.3755 Swiss francs, down from 1.3930. (Reuters, UPI)

ECU Stirs Some Enthusiasm As Dollar and U.S. Falter

LUXEMBOURG — The ECU, an exotic currency without coins or bank notes, is emerging in these shaky market times as a potential lifeline for the economies of Western Europe.

rather than created artificially from other EC currencies. The unit was invented nearly nine years ago as a crucial part of the European Monetary System, which limits exchange fluctuations in eight EC currencies. But so far, the ECU seems to be more readily accepted by the Americans and Japanese, who are less worried about its impact on national independence, than by the West Europeans. Yet Fernand Herman, a member of the European Parliament, remarked: "Nationalists who balk at the idea of the ECU supplanting their nown currencies should realize European banks already have

their own currencies should realize European banks already have more than \$900 billion on their books" in U.S. dollars. "Substituting

With the dollar crumbling and faith in U.S. leadership shaken by the collapse in stock prices, some bankers are promoting the European currency unit as a linchpin of an integrated European economy.

Proponents say the ECU should become the European Community's common currency, a rival to the dollar and a safeguard against exchange rate volatility. It could be issued by a central bank, they say, rather than created artificially from other EC communication.

ECUs for dollars would be one way of restoring European influence.

alipped fractionally to 5.6730 French frames from 5.6760, and to 12750 Swiss frames from 1.3800. RATES: For Economies of U.S., Other Major Nations, No Easy Answers cit also push the country into

(Continued from Page 1) er so that they will buy more U.S. exports and use more of their rethe present need is to drive down sources at home, rather than ship them to the United States and worsen the U.S. balance of payments and debt position. And if financial markets, already Q. — Why does a lower dollar

rise, not fall.

Q. - How can that be helped?

A - Inflation lies in the higher costs of imports. And if Americans manage to export a greater proportion of what they produce, that means fewer goods for Americans to consume, and thus upward pressure on prices.

Q. - Is that the entire story? A. — No. The inflationary push could be fed by what the adminis-

tration and the Federal Reserve are doing. Mr. Baker has made clear without the tighter fiscal policy that after the stock market shock, without inflation.

badly shaken, conclude that the ad-ministration's determination to deficit and a higher rate of U.S. ease monetary policy will be inflassaving relative to investment. Betionary, interest rates would likely cause Americans save less than A - The Reagan administration has to convince the markets, at home and abroad, that it will deliv-

That capital inflow produces the trade deficit. er on its promises to shrink the budget deficit. Unless a compromise can be reached on fiscal possible savings by cutting the budget defi-

interest rates as an urgent means of avoiding a recession. This means paraming money into the economy.

Q.—Can a cheaper dollar, or even faster economic growth abroad, really solve the U.S. trade deficit? O. —Can a cheaper dollar, or even A. - Highly unlikely. It will also people in other countries, the Unit-ed States relies on an inflow of capital from abroad to finance its budget deficit and investment.

cit also push the country into a recession, by cutting the total demand for goods and services? A — If nothing else were done, it could. But other things can be done. Monetary policy can be eased and interest rates brought down, thereby offsetting the effect of a lower budget deficit.

Q. — Is a plan for solving the budget deficit over the next few

years still the key to resolving all the United States' problems. A. - Yes. A plan is not a panacea, but without such budgetary action, it would be extremely difficult to solve the most important problems. But there must also be facilitating actions, if budget-deficit shrinking

NEW YORK — The Federal lower without cutting the discount rate," said John Williams of Bank-rate, s count rate once the pieces of inter- ers Trust Co. So they are all

the Bank of International Settle-ments in Basel that will be attended

ease monetary policy immediately,

The numbers from last week

were extremely constructive and

make it look like the Fed is on the

Fed's discount window.

\$265 million.

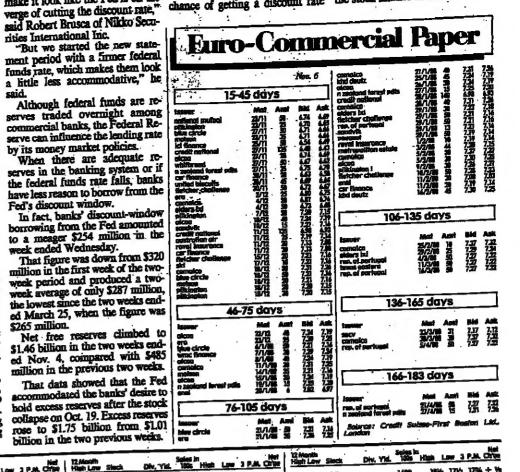
economists say.

national monetary policy fall into primed up to do that if something place, but U.S. banking data sugahould come up at the meetings gest that the central bank will not ease monetary policy impredicts to the second of the control of

Signals Are Mixed on Fed Discount Rate Cut "They can't get borrowings any cut early next week," Mr. Williams

discount rate immediately," said Michael Penzer of BankAmerica

"The funds rate is up." He also noted that the Fed "was flooding the banking system with reserves to by leading central bank governors. shore up the financial system and "Pd say there's nearly a 50-50 restore investor confidence after chance of getting a discount rate the stock market crash."



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LIVING WITH WAR: A Belfast Year

Reviewed by Lois Decker O'Neill

By Sally Belfrage. 303 pages. \$19.95. Elisabeth

Sifton/Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New

CRAIC" is the word in Irish, "crack" in English. The pronunciation in the two languages differs slightly, but the meaning is the same. According to Eric Partridge in "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English," the word encompasses "the latest news, gossip, anecdote." Crack, in short, is talk. The talk, along with the pint, we go to the pub for. The talk, along with the cup of tea in neighbors' kitchens, is about "what's strange" (meaning what's new).

(meaning, what's new).
Talk. The all-Ireland sport. In "Living With War"

Sally Beifrage recognizes its importance in present-

day Belfast, where, unfortunately, the warring com-

munities talk ceaselessly among themselves in their separate neighborhoods, clubs and pubs, but very

little to each other. A pity she is wrong in her

assertion that "there is no direct translation" of the

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Imperfect Copies By Richard Silvestri

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69 Made happen

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The Belfast accent (there are several variations of it) is unique. The idiom is not. Many of the phrases Belfrage recorded during a year in intermittent visits to Belfast enliven the crack elsewhere — in the 26 counties of the Republic across the 300-mile border, as in the six that remain British. Everywhere the yarn begins, "C'mere till I tell ye." Everywhere "your mon" who has "not a titter of wit" spends his dole money getting "poleaxed" or "arsified." Cou-ples "licit" or otherwise are said to be "doing a line" in Cork and Dublin

Listening and eliciting a range of emotional re-sponses from all sorts of people is a skill Belfrage has been honing since publication of her first book, "A Room in Moscow," written when she was 21. She combines intellectual objectivity with the courage not to distance herself from her subjects or to hide her dismay at some of what she hears and sees. The effect here is to make the men, women and children of Belfast leap to life. Especially the children, few of whom have known a world without plastic bullets and the rumble of Saracens - British armored personnel carriers - down the mean streets where they live.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

In "A Place Apart," Corkwoman Dervia Murphy wrote: "The Northern Irish may not be comprehen-sible, but they are very addictive." Belfrage conveys this sense of them as successfully as her predecessor in the field. Some of her statements and judgments may be open to question, but what reader will soon forget the Mullins family, with whom she stayed in the Catholic slum of Andersonstown? (Once the poorer sections of the city had mixed populations. Older people recall that they "rubbed along" quite well together. Now these neighborhoods, like al-

nost all the schools, are segregated.)

Sinn Feiner Brendan Mullins is unemployed and tubercular, his family so poor that when Belfrage borrows a towel, having forgotten her own, she discovers at the end of a week that it is the only one they possess. Yet there is "constant touching and hugging for the children, an open door for friends to come in, adventures going by the window as the army patrols circle or the neighbours clobber each other on the pavement again (even more entertaining than 'Dynasty')." In the tiny house, the large color TV set is always on, lest anybody miss a local news flash of a bombing or confrontation filmed minutes earlier, just blocks away.

Or there's the feminist Hester, a leading figure in the UDA (Ulster Defense Association, the largest Protestant paramilitary organization), who bows her head but clenches her fists during the playing of "God Save the Queen." She sneaks Belfrage into

Long Kesh to interview prisoners.

All but a few of the people the author met seem to thrive on the invidious excitement of war, though they worry about their children's future and about the spread of Mafia-like protection rackets in both communities. None see an end to the current confliet, about to enter its 20th year.

Nor does Sally Belfrage. Her succinct introducbackground to "the Troubles." But in conclusion she can only write: "The overwhelming feeling I got in Northern Ireland was that the war is going to continue because so many [have] a personal stake in it. For some the stake is idealism, for some it's personal profit, for some it's power. . . For a kidrioter of my acquaintance, it's just the crack."

Lois Decker O'Neill, who divides her time between County Kerry, Ireland, and Hanover, New Hamp-shire, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

ES, BUT YOU KNOW THE WORLD AN END! BEETLE BAILEY YES. I ALSO HAVE ANYTHING A 25-MILE HIKE THIS WHAT'S INFIRMA I HAVE A SORE THROAT, A BUM ELSE? YOUR BACK, A FEVER, PROBLEM A HEADACHE, BLISTERS ON MY FEET ... LINER ANDY CAPP WIZARD of ID "AND THEN IN 37 I GOT I'D LIKE TO WRITE MY USE A GIG DOING MY MAGIC LIFE STORY, BUT I'M NO CHOST WRITER ACT IN A NIGHTCLUB. GOOD WITH WORDS REX MORGAN

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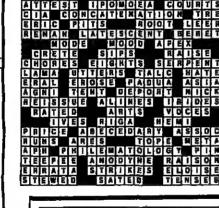
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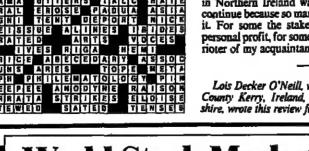
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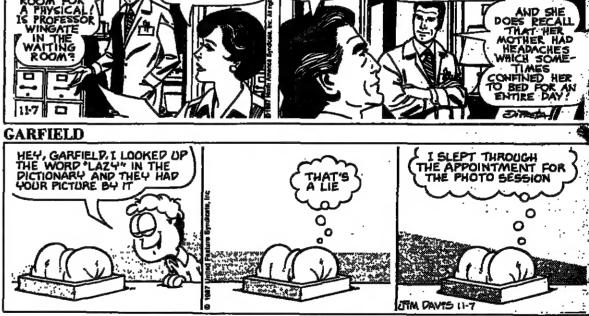
word — and in the impression she leaves that the use of language that delighted her in the Northern Ireland capital is peculiar to that beleaguered city. DENNIS THE MENACE



"This is one of the best things about bein close to the ground... It's not much of a fall."







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Helman go, thus is a good a go, thus is a g the rose until he succeeded. It has some the did it with a child's sure based to get inside. Tyrone Boguer faller to get inside. Tyrone Boguer faller to be the rose for the rose of the rose for the rose for the rose for the rose of the rose for the ros that was given min one gate to restleve anyther with people a feet to a foot an identical he said Mike Fratello, cothe Manuel Hanks You've set to b all assets You've got to be one of the sale as he is. Each of us has to be a label of us has to be a l has s mondorable doing that. His m design proveke 12w2s. 32skerbas surely, and often that defes desc Tomas lou're no! 17 live of w instant due. he says. You say, 'O talles that is within you. less amening indefaugable about h minimin is one of his favorite words. actor University's coach, John Thou mai The dammedest thing about him

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SPORTS BI

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IRICH (Reners) — The president of the Basil friday that severe measures wo savinace in an appeal before the U ta long George of France also car halfach ratio merview. Georges saud in pass Oyupique Marseille. That it has many well ago, at a match between the sale point ago, at a match between the sale point of the message of the sale point of the sale p it six police arrested and charged a

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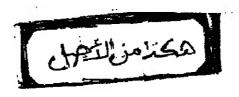
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The luminosity the champion Jeff Fence and Mexico will fight a remarch of their a is shary on Dec. 18, the WBC annot shall shall the British Formula Orne distribution of the champion of the same and the shall be shall b meinthe season-ending Australian Gran

lon State's football coach. Jim Waide best "think they're a heck of a team. The mothers love them. The best with hats with an "N" on them. KOREBOARD

Hockey





N.Q.: not aupted

Bogues: With No Short Cuts, It Was a Long Way From Ghetto to NBA

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Once, in a game for Dumbar High School in Baltimore, Muggsy Bogues came down the left side of the court, Spun about and passed off to Reggie Williams without even looking to see whether his teammate was there. Now Bogues starts to diagram, to explain. He shrugs. This is not about words.

Tiump, I spin, I'm still in the air, and I flipped
It over my neck," he says. "Who knows?"
In those moments every obstacle, including his
opponent, disappears. "It seems like he's invisible," Bognes says, "like there's no one there." And he is once again back in East Baltimore, a little boy left alone with the ball under a milk-

Second of two parts

crate basket. Bogues fakes left. He fakes right. He looks over his shoulder. There is a weight-

lessness then, a giddy isolation. A sober drunkessness, he calls it.
"More so," Bogues says.
Coach Carl Tacy needed five minutes. The
prally was peaking, the Wake Forest Univerairy band was playing, the cheerleaders were
structing. Coaches live to orchestrate what is
called momentum. Tacy needed five more minutes. He turned to Bogues and asked him to try utes. He turned to Bogues and asked him to try

to dunk the ball. "I knew him well enough to know he couldn't dunk," said Tacy, who left the school after Boghes' sophomore year. "So I said, 'How bout dunking?" He said, 'You know I can't.' I said, 'Yeah, but you can try.' So he came out and tried for five minutes. To so out and try to do someies. To go out and try to do something you've never been able to do, something he thing you've never been able to do, something he knew he couldn't do, was quite an inspiration."

"I felt I could have done it," says Bognes, who is 63 inches (1.6 meters) tall but can jump another 44. "It's just that the ball wouldn't go in."

As paradigms go, this is as good as any. Most guys would have given up, which is to say they wouldn't have tried. Bogues always tries. In his senior year, when a photographer for Sports Illustrated magazine asked him to dunk a ball, he kept trying until he succeeded. It hardly matters that he did it with a child's-size ball. 'You have to get inside Tyrone Bogues to find our what gives him the gall to believe he can compete with people a foot to a foot and a half taller than he," said Mike Fratello, coach

the Atlanta Hawks. You've got to have eat inner drive. You've got to be one of those secial people, as he is. Each of us has to be able delve into ourselves and see what it is." Bogues is uncomfortable doing that. His pe-ipheral vision does not extend to introspec-tion. Questions provoke yawns. Basketball is his vocabulary, and often that defies descrip-

tion. "Sometimes you're not aware of what happens until after," he says. "You say, 'Oh, I did that, huh? It's within you. Sometimes you don't know what is within you."

There is something indefatigable about him. etermination is one of his favorite words. As Georgetown University's coach, John Thompson, said, "The dammedest thing about him is it's not 'I hope I can, it's a given."

"It all goes along with your upbringing, where you were born, what type of kid you were, where you get that heart and that desire." logues says. "It came from where I was

In the housing project of East Baltimore, the world was organized according to which recreation center you played for. Either you were a Lafayette guy like Bogues and Williams or a Cecil guy like David Wingate. But if you were a guy, you played. guy, you played.

"We came from an attitude where, if you didn't play ball, you weren't considered a per-son," said Wingate, now with the Philadelphia 76crs of the NBA. "There wasn't anything else to do except get into trouble."

Given the alternative, Bogues played. Given the alternative, hoggest played.

Skip Wise was the legend of East Baltimore then. He was going to become the next Oscar Robertson, and everyone, including Bogues, wanted to be just like him until Wise ended up in jail for selling heroin. For the kids in the neighborhood, Wise came to personify the choices life offered. "He was a good example and a bad example." Bogues says.

"Being in the comp. The wise had believe."

"Being in the area, you pick up had habits," said Ed Bush, Bogues' best friend. "You see people not motivated, you see guys selling drugs. You dealt with the women or you played ball."

"It's a way of life for a lot of kids," Bogues says. "You play it as a hobby and all of a sudden, as you are getting older and developing other skills and getting to learn the true meaning of the game, then it becomes a love and you treat it as a way out."

A way out?

"Of the ghetto," he says.
His mother, Elaine, said, "I don't think it's a tough neighborhood. We're living in public housing, People always have a low opinion of public housing. I go to work and I come home. To me it doesn't seem that bad."

"It's a tough area to grow up in," Bogues-says. "You got a lot of illegal things going on. It

20 years in the Baltimore City Correctional Center for armed robbery, according to a spokesman for the Maryland Division of Corrections. "He made some mistakes," Bogues says. "He chose a life because he thought he couldn't provide. He paid the price. He's not the same person he was when he went in there. He's a great

person, a very supportive person to me. I love him to death. I wouldn't be in the situation I am now if not for his support ... I'm not ashamed of what he did. No one in my family is."

Bogues has two older brothers, Richard and

In the neighborhood they called him Mingsy after the character in "The Bowery Boys" movafter the character in The nowery Boys' movies, a little gny with a mig face who led a gang of street kids. "Everybody got talker except Minggsy." Bush said. "It kind of hurt him. Once he got the recognition, he liked being Minggsy Bogues, the little gny. He loves it now."

Being the little gny became more than an identity, it became an incentive. "I was out to prove to the rest of the world that I wasn't onine

prove to the rest of the world that I wasn't going give up because of my size," Bogues says.
On the playgrounds, he was known for steal-

Muggsy Bogues, 5-foot-3: I was out to prove to the rest of the world that I wasn't going to give up because of my size.'

Anthony, and an older sister, Sherron. Everyone but Richard played basketball. Everyone stayed out of trouble. "All parents are scared of their kids getting in trouble," their mother said. "I did my best to tell them right from wrong. I just told them if they got in trouble, I'd kill them. No, not really.

Bogues says his mother spoiled him, and made sure he had sneakers and a ball and enough to ear. Last year, when he was presented an award as Wake Forest's most valuable athlete, he was overcome with emotion while thanking her. He says he had no dreams until basketball, no idols until he met Dwayne Woods, who was

no idols until he met Dwayne Woods, who was just a little tolder and just a little taller. Woods was a 5-4 point guard at Dunbar who ran the offense and showed Bognes the futility of accepting the world's limitations.

"More so," Bognes says.

"I was the first shorter guy to play with the bigger guys," said Woods, who now manages a bar

ing the ball and driving to the basket against bigger players. "We played pickup games." Win-gate said. "If no one picked him up, he'd be mad because he knew he could play with the big gnys. He'd try to go off on somebody, some a lot of points to show they should have picked him up. "You couldn't be passive or compassion

for me anyway, at my size," Bognes says. "It was going to happen through life. If I had taken the other route, let people push me around, I wouldn't be in the predicament I'm in now.

"They tried, of course, Pushing and showing and talking. Talking can be more damaging

than someone pushing you around."

His mother said that the teasing motivated him more than anything else. When he was introduced at games, opponents would laugh.
"I got the little guy," they would call out.
In backethall, measuring is a way of life, it's the essence of one-on-one. Up against another guy, you find out how good you are. It's sports as

by. That gave me the willpower to believe in myself. To try to conquer."

In the housing project of East Baltimore, the wasn't difficult to the point where it was a life and death situation, but it was difficult."

In 1981 his father, Richard, was sentenced to wasn't difficult to the point where it was a life and get me to play one-on-one... He was determined to do something other than get in trouble."

Social Darwinism. Begins not only survived, he doesn't have been and get me to play one-on-one ... He was determined to do something other than get in trouble." city league championships and most valuable player of Dunbar's undefeated 1982-83 team, which was ranked No. 1 in the country.

Still, he was not heavily recruited by major colleges. When he first visited Wake Forest, the least the waste of the State of the Muggsy Collection.

"Face it." said North lim Valvano. "People I he's a happening. He's a happening. He's a happening. He's a happening.

players thought he was some recruit's younger brother. "I'm sure people thought we'd given a scholarship away," Tacy said. At the end of four years, he was all-time

Atlantic Coast Conference leader in assists and steals, those categories in which his new team, the Washington Bullets, are noticeably lacking. On the streets these days, strangers look at him and say, "Oh, isn't he cute?" But there is also a head say, chat isn't he cute?" But there is

also a hardness that isn't just muscular. "He's had to surape and claw for everything he's got, not just in basketball but in life," said John Justice, sports information director at Wake Forest. Here he was this inner-city kid who was idolized by all these prep school types, not just in the student body but the whole commu-nity. It brought him out of his shell."

Bogues has a hard time sitting still. He is the sort of person who never looks quite comfort-

able on a couch. He paces his living room, lugging his infant daughter, Brittany, whose he calls Shorty, Between coos, he considers the calls Shorty. Between coos, he considers the question of limits and those he has accepted.

"Not to be God, so to speak, not to be the best person on this earth, to be just an ordinary human being who would like to make his life better and hope it can rub off on others," he says. "Right, Shorty?"

His mother said that he was relieved when he

was drafted in the first round because it told him he was being taken seriously. On the play-grounds of East Baltimore, young boys now take turns pretending to be Muggsy Bogues. His seents hope to exploit that appeal with a phalanx of endousements: clothes, backboards, balls, re-bounding mechanics. Andrew Brandt, his seent

said that he expected Bogues to soon sign with Converse for a series of children's shoes called

"Face it." said North Carolina State's coach, Jim Valvano. "People love underdogs — from the Little Engine That Could right up to Rocky. He's a happening. He's going to be a happening

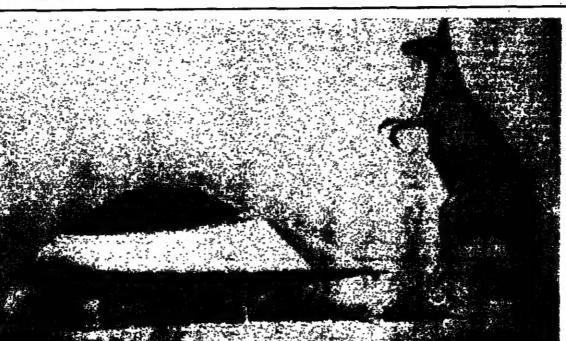
if he makes it." If he makes it. When you're 5-3 and your dream is to play in the NBA, there is always an it. Basketball types are waiting to see if he can play in a half-court offense, in which the things he does best are almost irrelevant. If the perenhe does best are almost irrelevant. If the peren-nially plodding Bullets can keep up with him on the fast break. If he can function in the last two minutes of the game, crunch time, when guards a foot taller than he will certainly back him down near the basket and shoot over him. But for every problem he encounters on the

court, he creates another. "He's the only player I've ever seen who dominates a game and is smaller than the refer-ces," Valvano said. "His senior year, he altered every team's game plan. You got ready for Tyrone Bogues. You pay all this attention and then you turn to your assistant and say, "What, am I nuts?" This isn't Kareem Abdul-Jabbar or "Magic Jahnagem" Magic Johnson.

Now here he is again. During them to tell him he can't, flouting the narrowness of their vision with his speed, his determination, his passion. "My experience is so high, it's to a point where nothing can get to me: the criticism, the compliments," he says. "Nothing can get me to a point to give in and say, 'You all were right.' I don't care what happens. If the season starts and things don't are what happens. If the season starts and things don't go so well for me, it still won't.
"It will build: 'I know he's not going to make
it, he's too small, they're paying him all that
money and he's making a fool out of himself.'
That still wouldn't break me. I know it in my mind. I can play this game as well as anybody.

Not Sunstruck, Just 'Sunraycer'

A surprised kangaroo was the only spectator Friday as "Sumraycer," General Motors' entry in a 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) race for solarpowered vehicles, zoomed past in Australia's outback. "Sunraycer," which led all way, beat its nearest rivals by more than 600 miles, covering the distance from Darwin to Adelaide in 51/2 days, at an average speed of 50 miles per hour. Of the 20 other entries, Ford's Model S and the Swiss entry, "Spirit of Biel," were the nearest challengers.



games last season and may have

trouble matching that this year. Most teams have bettered them-

seives; the Spurs have not. Their strength is in the backcourt with

Alvin Robertson, the league leader

in steals the last two seasons, Johnny

Pacific Division

The division's other five teams do

not stack up to the Los Angeles Lakers, who should win a seventh

straight title because of Magic John-

son and the starters who surround

him: Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, James

Worthy, A.C. Green and Byron

per, voted the league's best defen-sive player, and Mychal Thomp-son, who arrived in midseason

from San Antonio to add the last

piece to the championship puzzle.

Seattle SuperSonics, who last season reached the conference final with a

rebuilt team. After successive 31-51

and Tim McCormick and Danny

Vranes to the Philadelphia 76ers for

underneath and Sam Vincent, from the Cehics, backs up Nate McMil-

lian, an emerging playmaker. The Portland Trail Blazers began

the last two seasons with Sam Bow-

and 8.2 assists a game.

Second place? The nod goes to the

Dawkins and Johnny Moore.

SPORTS BRIEFS

European Golfers Hold Lead in Japan

INAGI, Japan (AP) — European golfers, who won the Ryder Cup in Elember, beat a Japanese team, 10-2, Friday for a second consecutive nctory and led at the midway mark in the World Championship of Golf.
Australian New Zealand beat the United States, 7-5, on the second of three days of round-robin competition among the six-member teams. After Friday's round, the Europeans led with 17 points, followed by Australia New Zealand with 13, the United States with 10 and Japan with 8. The two teams with the most points from the first three days will

compete Sunday for first place; the other two teams will play for third.

UEFA Chief Ready to Act on Violence

ZURICH (Renters) - The president of the European Football Union, ZURICH (Reuters) — The president of the European Football Union, UEFA, said Friday that severe measures would be taken to put an end to soccet violence. In an appeal before the UEFA Cup third round draw here, Jacques Georges of France also called on spectators to hand troublemakers over to police.

-In a French radio interview, Georges said the Yugoslavian club Hajduk Split probably would be disciplined after the violence Thursday during a match against Olympique Marseille. That incident followed violence in Rotterdam a week ago, at a match between the retional laws and Current

Rotterdam a week ago, at a match between the national team and Cyprus, after which police arrested and charged a Dutch man with attempted

In Poland, a court in the southeastern town of Jaslo has sentenced a man. to 18 months imprisonment for shooting at players during a match. Press imports said the man fired three shots with an air rifle at players of the opposing team during a local match, injuring two players and a spectator.

For the Record

Super bantausweight champion Jeff Fenech of Australia and Carlos Zarate of Mexico will fight a rematch of their World Boxing Council title bout, in Sydney on Dec. 18, the WBC amounced.

(AFP)

Nigel Mansell, the British Formula One driver, said Friday he will not compete in the season-ending Australian Grand Prix next weekend because

of injuries suffered in practice for the race in Japan last week.

Ouotable

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

St. Leets 9 2 1—3 Seer Jersey 2 1 2—2 Danveko (1), Verbeek 2 (71), Loiselle (8),

Denvelo (1), Verbers 2 (1), Lossia pillmen (3): Génseur (4), Evans (1), Ro-nose (2). Shots en east: 5t. Louis (an Souve) 10. Nov. Louis (an Aillian 1.8-10.4-22.

Los And

• Iowa State's football coach, Jim Walden, on Sanurday's opponent, Nebraska: "I think they're a heck of a team. They're big. They're strong. They're fast. Their mothers love them. They have nice red suits. They have nice white hats with an 'N' on them. And they kill you." (LAT)

Lakers Still Rule in NBA West

By Sam Goldaper New York Times Service

Houston last season, in the Midwest Exhibition season, needs to dupli-Division of the National Basketball cate last season, his best. Association's Western Conference. After winning 55 games, fourth-best in the league, the Dallas Maver-

icks were knocked out of the opening round of the playoffs by the Seattle SuperSonics, whom they had beaten in seven previous meetings.

After losing to the Boston Celtics in the 1986 final, the Houston Rockets, with their young, overpowering front line of Akeem Clajuwon, Raiph Sampson and Rodney McCray, were hailed as the team of the future. But injuries and drug problems decimated the club. Sampson missed 39 games with knee and foot injuries and Mitchell Wiggins and Lewis Lloyd, the starting backcourt, were banned from the league for drug use.

Late in the 1985-86 season, the Mavericks traded for the 7-foot-2inch (2.18-meter) James Donaldson to answer the cry that they were a center away from being a good team. Although Donaldson was in-jured in the playoffs, he solved the Mavericks' rebounding and defen-sive needs during the season. With Mark Aguirre and Rolando Blackman, both all-stars, leading the way, Dallas averaged 116.7 points a game, third-best in the league.

Throughout Houston's problems, Olajuwon, in his third pro season and already regarded as the league's best center, carried the Rockets to a

Sampson, at 7-4 the other half of Smith, the smart 6-3 point guard the Twin Towers, must contribute from North Carolina. - There were more and McCray, the small for- . The San Antonio Spurs won 28 weird happenings in Dallas and ward an unsigned free agent in the

> To help their outside shooting. Thursday the Rockets acquired veteran forward Purvis Short from the Golden State Warriors. With the acquisition of Darryl

Dawkins and Mel Turpin, the Utah Jazz are bigger and more physical. Utah was the best team in the league at forcing turnovers and second-best in steals. But before the Jazz can be sed with the elite, the rebounding, field-goal and free-throw shooting must improve. The .464 shooting from the field was third-worst in the league and only the Cleveland Cayaliers shot worse from the freethrow line. One plus is Karl Malone, who averaged 21.7 points.

Calvin Natt, who missed all of last season after rupturing a tendon in the season opener, will return to the Denver Nuggets. He averaged 23.3 and 17.7 points the previous two seasons. The big guns are Alex English, always among the league's top scorers, and Lafayette (Fat) Lever, a 6-3 guard who averaged 18.9 points, 8.9 rebounds, 8 assists and had 16 triple doubles, best in the NBA.

Since the Sacramento Kings were 19th overall in defense and 17th in blocked shots, hill Russell's first moves as coach in rebuilding the team were the acquisition of 6-9 Ed Pinckney from Phoenix and 7-1 Lawann Oldham from the New 42-40 record. Since they count York Knicks. But the best move heavily on its front line for offense, may have been drafting Kenny

Doing Admirably

New York Times Service inson didn't get a promotion,

Thursday.

As an ensign in the U.S.

Robinson, who is stationed at the submarine base in Kings Island, Georgia, can't play in the National Basketball Association until the 1989-90 season-because of his two-year com-mitment to the navy, but he will be able to supplement his current military pay with the \$1 million-a-year signing bonus

all-star game, Floyd had the NBA's second-best assist record. Chris

ie breaking the same bone in his right foot. Last year they won a surprising 49 games. This year, they land led the league in scoring (117.9) primarily because of Kiki Vandeweghe (26.9), Clyde Drexler Nevada-Las Vegas star. But the (21.7) and Terry Porter, the play-maker who averaged 13.1 points absence of Larry Nance (22.5), sideabsence of i arry Nance (22.5), side-lined for the first six weeks with a

The Golden State Warriors made fractured ring finger.
the playoffs for the first time in 10
years thanks to the emergence of Joe
Barry Carroll and Eric (Sleepy) Trail Blazers, Warriors and either Floyd. Carroll appeared in his first

Ensign Robinson

NEW YORK - David Rob-

terback or receivers.

to get a running game going," said Ortmayer. He didn't get a great runner, but he did get a great pass-rushing linebacker. Chip Banks from the Cleveland Browns. The explosive, intimidating Banks has beined after the defense's image. The Chargers also made another significant decision, taking the strike games seriously - so much

The Colts, meanwhile, found themselves with an opportunity that just doesn't happen in the NFL: the chance to get the best runner. Iromcally, they have not sold out the Hoosierdome and may be blacked out for what has become their biggest home game since they

so that they won all three, which

NATIONAL CONFERENCE Chicago Bears (6-1) at Green Bay Packers (3-3-1): These teams began playing each other in 1921.

Now they meet for the 134th time.

Even the old championship Packets never had a 6-foot-7-inch (2 meters), 342-pounder (155 kilograms) at right tackle. But the line that includes Steve Collier is in trouble, tailor-made for the Bears, who already have 45 sacks.

Dallas Cowboys (4-3) at Detroit Lions (1-6): The Cowboys think the magic is back after their big victory

suspended, the Rams face the in-apired Saints. Yet, the Rams do well against the run, and the Saints' success has come by running

Tsupa Bay Buccaneers (4-3) at St. Louis Cardinals (2-5): The Bucs lead the league in takeaways (recov-ering fumbles and producing inter-

Charger-Colt Game: The Bad Get Better

NFL PREVIEW

ceptions), an area in which the Car-

dinals are weak. But St. Louis has

improved its offense, with quarter-

back Neil Lomax creating some big-scoring games. The Cardinals don't

stop many people, though.

Washington Redskins (6-1) at
Philadelphia Engles (3-4): The Red-

skins have been relentless, pouncing

on weaknesses. And the Eagles have

trouble running. Yet they want to have a possession game to keep the Redskins. Kelvin Bryant off the field Keith Byars makes mistakes in

the Eagles' backfield, which no one

Denver Broncos (4-2-1) at Buffa-Bills (3-4): The Broncos' rebuilt

can afford against the Redskins.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

touchdown for every 10 passes.
Pittsburgh Steelers (4-3) at Kansee City Chiefs (1-6): The Chiefs'

offense rolled up its most yards of the season (367) against the Bears.

led by Bill Kenney's four touch-

down passes. But the team's col-lapse has centered on the defense,

and now it has to contend with

Earnest Jackson's running, and ev-

eryone runs against Kansas City. San Diego Chargers (6-1) at Indi-anapolis Colts (4-3): Dickerson be-

hind an offensive line that averages

since Ron Meyer became coach

late last season. The Chargers'

Fouts has thrown only one inter-

The Seahawks don't defend the run

very well; the Jets don't halt the

pass, and Steve Largent should en-

joy splitting their defense as he catches passes from Dave Krieg.

INTERCONFERENCE

Atlanta Falcons (2-5) at Cleve-

land Browns (4-3): The Falcons

293 pounds? The Colts are 7-3

Sec. 12(2)

Æ.

=

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Tones Service NEW YORK — If there is a game that symbolizes the futility in redicting how National Football League teams will do based on previous season's records, it is the San Diego-Indianapolis affair Sunday. A battle of division leaders, no less.

The Chargers were 4-12 last season, the Colts 3-13. Now the Chargers, bossing a 6-1 mark, are stop the American Conference West; the Colts, at 4-3, share the AFC East lead with New England.

The Colts' deal for Eric Dickerson is easily the trade of the 1980s. But beyond that, the teams haven't been reluctant to remake their im-

The Chargers were the chub of the air lanes, point-producers with

secondary was a presenson concern. That's why few picked this Super Bowl team to go far. But none of the passing teams with a good defense," said Steve Ortmayer, their new director of football operations.

He came down after last season from the Lord Academic Property of the Company of the regular opponents has passed for as many as 200 yards, although Jim Kelly will take his chances. The

Broncos' Sammy Winder could run forever against the Bills. Mismi Dolphins (3-4) at Cincinfrom the Los Angeles Raiders to run the Chargers, joining Al Saunders, who had taken over for Don Coryell as coach. What Ortmayer realized in the Central Division's cellar loswas that passing teams —especially a team dominated by Dan Fouts ing three straight in the last three minutes, blowing leads of 10 or have defensive problems because more points. They have been suspractices are geared to halting the pass, but without hurting the quarceptible to big plays, although they stop the run well. That brings up Dan Marino, who is averaging a

"To get a good defense, we've got

were on the road, no less. ception in two games.
Seattle Seabawks (5-2) at New
York Jets (3-4) (Monday night):
Johnny Hector replaces Freeman
McNeil as the Jets' running back. moved to Indianapolis in 1984.

over the New York Giants. Even with Tony Dorsett's slump, the Cowboys appear to have an edge in all departments: The Lions have lost eight straight at home.
New Orleans Saints (4-3) at Los
Angeles Rams (1-6): With their top
rusher, Dickerson, gone and their
top pass defender, LeRoy Irvin,

have had little success running or passing the Browns' defense has been smothering even without a big pass rush. The Browns' three losses have come by a total of 15 points. Houston Oilers (5-2) at San Francisco Giants (6-1): The Oilers have learned to win, taking three games in the last two minutes. That is one reason they have three road victories, equaling their total of the last five years. The 49ers have won six straight and Joe Montana, who has completed two-thirds of his passes,

could find the Oilers vulnerable

Los Angeles Raiders (3-4) at Minnesota Vikings (3-4): If the Vi-kings start slowly with Wade Wilson at quarterback, Tommy Kramer may appear. Kramer, the NFL's top-rated quarterback last season, underwent offseason alcohol rehabilitation, then injured his neck in preseason. Rusty Hillger may finally be coming of age for Raiders, whose Bo Jackson has one NFL game experience and may find it more than a hobby.

New York Giants (1-6): A game of backup quarterbacks. But Steve Grogan, the Patriots' old pro, is running the show coming off a big victory over the Raiders. Jeff Rutledge stands behind the regular Giants in a start for the first time since 1983. This looks like a mismatch, but Rutledge's mobility could offset Andre Tippett's pass-

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

WALES CONFERENCE L T PIS OF GA Washington Washington 19 61 4 15 59 49 19 47 43 (1), R.Cowringii (9), Clark 2 (4), Osborné (6); Middleton (3), Burridge (9), G.Couringii (5), Kluzdi (1), Sweeney (6), Piett (2), Stats es gest: Toronia (an Keans, Lemelin) 11-7-3-21;

Calgary
Anderson (12), Kurri (I), Greighty (11), Krusheinvski (3); Macinnia (7), Mullen (5), Loob
(3), Butterd (5), Sheis on geal; Edmonton (en Vernen) 15-1-24-34; Colpary (en Puhr) 13-25-11-3-52.

kusen. West Germany

Budepest vs. Panathingikos Athers rd. Netherlands, vs. Bayer Lover-

Barcelono vs. Flamuriari Viara, Albania Vitoria Guimaraes. Partusol vs. Virkavics.

Transition

Support cooch.

BASKETBALL

Noticed Baskethell Anticipies

ATLANTA—Dove Hoosen, center, hos de-cided to play in Europe.

CLEVELAND—Welved Jehnny Newman, CLEVENTUS OF LECTURE OF LECTURE OF LECTURE LEVEL, Sward, through 1991-92, Walved Honk McDowell forward, Piccel Maurice Control of the Level, Sward, and the in-

9 2 2 5—4 Martin and Mike Event words in the in-epty (11), Kru- lured list. DETROIT—Signed Advisor Dontley, fur-tured, to a multipeer confroct extension. GOLDEN STATE—Traded Purvis Short. forward, to Hausign for Dove Felti. Octor.

European Soccer

cosh, and Housien's first-round draft Pick in 1999, 1999 or 1991. Signed Dirk Mitmieffeld, search to a one-year contract, Wahwel Bruce Dougles, guard. Placed Kavin Henderson, guard, on the Intured Est. 1NDIANA—Placed Clint Richardson, guard, and Brian Rowson, forward, on the intured list.

nivred list. PORTLAND—Signed Mourice Luces, forword, to an offer sheet.
WASHINGTON - Wated Dale Bloney and
Pointet Folks sourchs, and David Handlerson,
forward. Staned Charles Junes, forward.

FOOTBALL POOTBALL
National Pootball Laure
CLEVELAND—Re-signed Vylo Kob. tight
end. Put Travia Tucker, light end, and Rickey
Belden, offensive tockle, on injured reserve.
Walved Alex Carter, defensive end; Major
Everett and Morc Lagon, running boths, and
Petry Kenna, wide receiver.
PTTSBURGH—Glaned Jing Bovie, effor-PITTSBURGH—Glaned Jim Bovie, offen-ive lackie, and Lyheat Alcien, wide raciover,

MOCICEY

Melfourd Hockey Leases

LEAGUE—Suspended Gord Donnelly, deleasement, for five games following on Oct. 26
match penalty against Boston.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled Daug Evens. left
to five Description Identification

COLLEGE BLOOMSBURG—Roper B. Sanders will re-alan as attrictle director effective Jan. I but

but he got a big, a very big, raise

Navy, Robinson carns a monthly salary of \$1,260.90, plus the basic subsistence of \$112.65. As the 7-foot-1-inch (2.15-meter) center of the San Antonio Sours, he will earn more than \$3 million a year under an eightyear contract that he and the Spurs have agreed upon.

while he is in the navy.

seasons, Bob Whitsitt, the team president, traded Al Wood to the Mullin added 15.1 points and Purvis Short returned from a knee mury in time to help. If the talented 6-11 Chris Washburn, who spent part of his rookie season in a rehabilitation Mavericks for Dale Ellis, then sent Jack Sikma to the Milwaukee Bucks for Alton Lister and two first-round picks. He sent Gerald Henderson to center, can stay out of trouble, furthe Knicks for a first-round pick ther development can be expected.

The Los Angeles Clippers have lost guard Norm Nixon to a tura Achilles tendon, after he was side-Clemon Johnson. By playoff time, the Sonics had begun to jell. Two rookies, 6-9 Derrick McKey and 6fined last season by knee surgery.

They gained three first-round draft picks, including Reggie Williams, the former Georgetown star, but will miss the playoffs for a 12th straight was the playoffs for a 12th straight and the star of 11 Olden Polynice, now add power miss the playoffs for a 12th straight year unless Michael Cage and Be-noit Benjamin have super seasons. Despite a troubled season that included a dong investigation lead-ing to indictments, the Phoesix Suns will again rely on Steve Johnson, won 12 of the last 13 games and owner since, rebounds, to play as a center. Port-changed coaches and owners since, and used the second pick in the draft for 6-9 Armon Gilliam, the former

Yugoslav Soccer Violence Leaves 20 Persons Injured

BELGRADE — Twenty persons were injured, one seriously, during the Cup Winners' Cup match between Hajduk Split and Olympique Marseille, the Yugoslav press reported Friday.

The match, played Thursday night, was haited for 35 minutes after tear gas, smoke bombs and fineworks were exploded in the stands, sending players and fans running for safety.

Some of those admitted to hospitals had beaken and had intimized doctors said One negron. bones and head injuries, doctors said. One person, Zagreb. Five persons were injured.

a Yugoslavian, was in a critical condition. Police said that they made one arrest. Marseille, although losing the match, 2-0, advanced to the tournament's third round because it

had won the teams' first meeting, 4-0, Hajduk Split, besides being ousted, faces disciplinary action. It was the second incidence of soccer violence in five days in Yugoslavia. On Sunday, fighting broke out between rival fans in the Dalmatian coast city of Rijeka, where the local club hosted Dynamo

POSTCARD

'American Baronial'

By Grace Glueck New York Times Service

TITSBURGH — "I want to L put back as much as possible — the smells, the sounds, the flowers." said Thierry Despont, the architect who is restoring Clayton, the home of the coke and steel baron Henry

Clay Frick Although he is one of today's fought-after architects and has worked on such projects as restoring the Statue of Liberty and redeing central Tehran, the Frenchborn designer is happiest doing homes, or redoing those with an interesting past.

While planning new living quar-ters for such clients as Calvin Klein and Oscar de la Renta, he is also turning to the past to revitalize the 19th-century mansion that for 23 years served as residence to Frick and his family. At the behest of the Helen Clay Frick Foundation, Despont, 39, who attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and Harvard University, is now transforming what he calls "this pure example of American baronial" into a

Clayton, built in 1870, was bought by Frick in 1882, a year after his marriage to Adelaide Childs and the same year he be-came a partner of Andrew Carnegie. Though the family moved to Manhattan in 1905, Frick's daugh-ter Helen never lost her feeling for the place. When she died in 1984 at the age of 96, she left the house to the foundation, with funds to provide that "future generations may better understand the kind of life that was lived within its walls."

The six-acre compound includes a glass conservatory, a children's playhouse, a carriage house built by Helen Frick in 1955 for the amily collection of vehicles and the Frick Art Museum, opened in 1970, which contains her collection of paintings and decorative arts.

The job of restoring Clayton is eased by the fact that even though Miss Frick stayed there only a part of each year she kept the house staffed and running until her death. Though "frozen in time," as Despont said, it has a lived-in look. lot only are most of the original igs intact, but the knickknackery of family life - photographs, dresser scarves, letters pigeonholed in desks — is still evi-dent. Frick's clothes still hang in lived there."

his wardrobe, and an array of 19thcentury pills and potions can be found in his medicine chest.

The Frick archives, kept on the second floor of the carriage house, contain virtually every piece of paper that passed through family hands, from the menu of a luncheon given for Theodore Roosevelt in 1902 to bills for fabrics from

manufacturers and suppliers. "So we know that some of the fabrics that have deteriorated were made in France, and we've been able to locate the workshops," De-spont said. It is no small blessing, either, that as a youth, Childs Frick, Helen's older brother, took photographs of every room. They show what furniture stood where, how the paintings were hung and what Clayton looked like before

various refurbishings.

Fight years after Frick bought the house he hired a young Pitts-burgh architect, Frederick J. Osterling, to redesign it. Osterling wrapped the existing Italianate core in a more fashionable French and Romanesque château style.

HE most nearly intact chamber is the dining room, paneled in oak with a wall frieze of tooled, painted and gilded leather. Over-window grilles of silver plate, a molded-brick fireplace and two built-in breakfronts containing ornate china and crystal services are complemented by heavy Romanesque fur-niture and a gilded chandelier.

The room is beautifully put toether," Despont said. "I think this Victorian opulence and vitality have a lot of similarity with the Roaring Twenties and the 1980s."
In other rooms Despont is doing

what amounts to domestic archae ology. Digging beneath the damask wall covering in the reception room, for instance, he found a painted frieze of roses on a trellis. In the breakfast room, painted and gilded plaster strapwork was dis-

covered under silk wall fabric. "But the house went through three stages of renovation, and the question is, to what point do you bring it back?" Despont asked. "What we've decided is to show Clayton as a living thing that evolved as the family's tastes developed. So we won't fix it at a particular year. The key is to restore it to what it was when the Frick family

The Dresser and the Dressed

By Robin Pogrebin
New York Times Service

TEW YORK - During his nearly 50 years in the theater, Harry Edwards has worked with Sir Noël Coward, Sir Laurence Olivier, Rex Harrison, Marlon Brando, Judy Holliday, Richard Burton, Barbra Streisand, Jim Dale and Jason Robards. But he has never been on stage with them.

Edwards is a backstage dresser, and after a half-century of zipping actors in and out of costumes, sewing their seams and hearing their life stories, he is ready to put down his thimble and "take it easy for a while." Lounging in slacks and sneakers at his

apartment at Manhattan Plaza, home to many New York theater people, Edwards spoke of his experiences with the stars he has dressed, many of whom appear in autographed photos that cover his walls.

Edwards, who is sprightly and appears to be in his 70s, began his backstage career in London, when Sir Noël needed a dresser to accompany him on the road with the play "Tonight at 8:30." Edwards, then in his early 20s — he won't be more specific about his age

— left a dancing show to take the job.

Through Sir Noël, Edwards came to dress
Rex Harrison in "Design for Living." The
collaboration proved so compatible that Edwards dressed Harrison for the next seven years, in such productions as "Anne of the Thousand Days," "Venus Observed" and "Bell, Book and Candle."

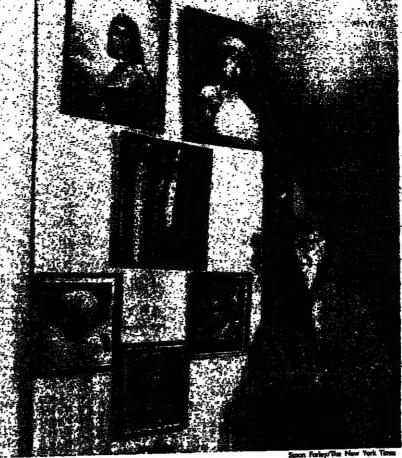
Eventually, Edwards not only helped Harrison during performances but was also his personal secretary — answering telephone calls and fan mail and paying his bills. Edwards said this was typical of the relationship that can develop between an actor and his dresser. "You don't just dress," he said. "You become part of them."

. During a recent interview, Edwards expanded on the dresser's code of ethics. "A good dresser never criticizes an actor," he said. The dresser must be accommodating: able to celebrate their triumphs, soothe their tensions, tolerate their tantrums.

Above all, he said, one does not dress and tell Edwards had nothing but glowing words for all the stars he dressed. He described Richard Burton, for instance, as marvelous, adding that Elizabeth Taylor was delightful. As for personal details about these stars, however, Edwards is silent. "You become a confidant," he said. "It becomes like rather a family atmosphere. I don't discuss their pri-

being a dresser. "You get a thrill out of working with actors. It's like reflected glory." He paused, then added that it was also "lots of fum."

He described Ruth Gordon as "a funny little lady — hysterical to be with." Around Phil Silvers, "you couldn't say a thing unless



Harry Edwards and some of the stars he has dressed.

he'd turn it 'round and make a joke out of it." And, Edwards said, he and Dale, both English, had their own "particular sense of hu-

Dale attests to this good chemistry. The actor, who came from Britain's National Theatre, said Edwards was his first dresser in the United States. "So when this gentleman's gentleman came along," said Dale, "I thought this was the way it was. I soon found out Harry was an exception. He thinks of everything. He's always one step ahead of you. If you go to wash your face, he's there with a towel."

Quick costume changes have made for many a mishap, and even Edwards has confronted his share. There was the time, for instance, during "Bells Are Ringing," when Sydney Chaplin insisted on dressing himself his Edwards took a call for him from Paris. while Edwards took a call for him from Paris. In his dance number with Judy Holliday, Chaplin found himself mable to bend his

arm. He had forgotten to take his jacket off

the hanger.
Another night, Edwards was caught on stage after a change when the curtain came up for a party scene. He simply strolled off as if

he were one of the guests. With seven costume changes in "The Real Thing"—his most recent Broadway show— Edwards said he "didn't even have time to go to the bathroom." He recalls the fast change when Jeremy Irons had to exit as the stage was revolving, meet Edwards upstage in the dark, undress completely, and get into a robe by the time the stage turned around for the

One night, the stage revolved too rapidly, forcing Irons to take a circuitous route under the stage — ripping off clothes as he ran — to avoid being seen by the andience. When he finally reached Edwards, wearing only his underwear. Edwards hustled him into his robe and back on stage, all in the nick of time.

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PEOPLE

Prince Churles Assailed

in the British press Friday for remarks he made in West Germany about German military strengths. The Star newspaper called the heir to the British throne "Prinz Poppycock" in a front-page headline and described his remarks on Thursday as an astonishing blunder only a few days before Britain commemorates its dead from two world wars. Charles says German soldiers are wunderbar," it said. The Sun de-scribed Charles's speech, at an army school in Bavaria, as amazing and said it was sure to offend former servicemen. The Times focused on Charles's apparent public endorsement of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's nuclear defense policy - a rare foray into ics for a member of the royal family. Under the front-page head-Storm over Prince's Support on Defence" the Times quoted frank Dobson, the Labor opposition leader, as saying in the House of Commons: "It is quite wrong of the prince to have said this." Charles, on a one-week tour of West Germany with his wife, Diis a nuclear power, albeit one whose nuclear deterrent is committed to the [NATO] Alliance and therefore ... acts as an umbrella for the Federal Republic." He said Germany was "well known for the excellence of its military officers down through history." Meanwhile Charles and Diana rode in a motorcade through Hamburg Friday and toured a department store display-

Sylvester Stallone, faced with technical shortcomings among the team shooting his latest "Rambo" opus in Israel, threw a tantrum and announced that he was packing his bags and taking his film somewhere else, according to Israeli press reports. Stallone, who is also the producer of "Rambo III," was said to be furious at the "intolerable" working conditions in Israel, which have already sent costs way over the film's \$31 million budget. Stal-lone said he would look for new locations in Thailand and the United States

ing British products.

years ago for a 27,000-mile sailboat trip (about 43,200 kilometers) around the world docked Thursday A woman who left home two

Prince Charles came under fire might at a U.S. Coast Guard statis. at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, to be with family and friends before officially ending her odyssey in New York Friday. Tania Aebi, 21, had been at sea since Sept. 16, when she left Gibraltar on the last leg of a trip that began on May 28, 1985. Then 18, she had set out on her 26foot sloop "Varuna," which was a birthday present from her father. At the time, he had told his daughter the \$40,000 vessel was cheaper than a college education. "She wanted to be a writer and she felt life experience was a better way to become a writer than going to college," said George Day, editor of Cruising World Magazine, which paid Aebi for nine stories during her trip.

> Wall Street has been the focus of much attention lately, but Oliver Stone, director of "Wall Street," says that this film is less important than his earlier movies. There is only so much you can say about my pries," said Stone, Oscar-winding director of "Platoon" and "Salvador." In "Wall Street," scheduled for release around Christmas, Stone focuses on greed.
>
> All of a sudden everybody needs a
> Porsche or a VCR or a fishing boat. And this is what fuels America, more and more greed," Stone told Premiere magazine.

James Callaghan, the former British prime minister, who recently received a life peerage, says he will take the title Lord Callaghan of Cardiff in honor of the Welsh capi-tal he represented in Parliament for

Jean Harris, the convicted killer of Scarsdale Diet doctor Herman Tamower, will not be able to keep my money from her recently published autobiography, "Stranger in Two Worlds." The former Madeirs School headmistress must return the \$45,000 advance she received from her publisher, Macmillan, to the New York State crime victims fund, the state Crime Victims Compensation Board ruled. The deci-sion was based on New York's "Son of Sam" law, which prevents criminals from profiting from their

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